RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 249 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
23 Oct.	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERA‡	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJA‡	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,5.0
19 ,,	RAZMAK	KOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15.993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		16,602
13 ,	CHINA		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA ‡	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £55

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7.888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8.246
14th April	MARGHA	8.258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
26th Oct.	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CATHAY	..	At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	COMORIN	..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	NALDERA	..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
20th Oct.	BARPETA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
22nd ,,	VARELA	..	Busreh via Karachi
23rd ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
25th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
27th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MARU	5214	22 Oct.	31 Oct.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Nov.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

*Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

an a'a Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Nar tam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

GET YOUR CLOTHES

MADE AT

E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices, with every payment of premium,

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK A.S.D. TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

138131

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Surbordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus. t
A ... R3863

WANTED—A female qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajkot State.
A 27395

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A fully-qualified and experienced DOCTOR for the post of a Family physician and Senior Medical Officer in Singha Durbar, Katmandu. Free quarters and private practice allowed, and conveyance provided to attend the Palace. Two months' leave with pay granted once every year after one full year's service. Applicants should be competent with at least ten years' practical experience and of sober active habits. Apply sharp (giving reference) with true copies of testimonials, Diplomas, Certificates, also stating age, experience and salary expected to: THE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja, Jinsi Office, Singha Durbar, Nepal. Applications should reach Nepal not later than 7th November, 1926.
A 27522

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Hadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PERSONAL.

MAHOMED bin ABDUL RASHID Kindly communicate with P. O. Box 74, Bombay.
P. R3864

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—Ten kinds of Watches, given quite free, by H. Abdurrashid & Co., Wholesale Watch Importers, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. 9
T R3862

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.
T R3779

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BACK BAY DRY FILLING

"LLOYDS FOLLY." Those who intend to tender for the dry filling of the Back Bay Scheme blocks, if in want of moram should communicate to Box No. 1834 Care of this paper. Advertiser can arrange unlimited supply from quarries 15 miles from Bombay with easy Railway facility.
27537

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE

THE SLEEPING CAR, which has been run to NASIK ROAD every Friday, attached to the Peshawar Express, leaving Bombay at 21.30 hours and returning to Bombay by the Nagpur Mail every Monday morning, will be discontinued with immediate effect

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19.10.1926.
27541

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications ar published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

BUSINESS-MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle" hereby notifies for the information of those concerned, that all the VACANCIES in the "Bombay Chronicle" have been FILLED UP.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE

SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet presented their share certificates for enfacement of Reduction of Capital are requested to present same at the Registered Office of the Bank without further delay. Certificates sent by post should be accompanied by a remittance of at least annas four to cover registration charges.

B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
27539

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PREMJI KAKAL, a Share Broker, late of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) PATANI HARGOVANDAS NARANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) PATANI JAVERCHAND MOTICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, also a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) PAREKH GIRDHARLAL ZAVERBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a Muccadam, residing at Ghatkooper, the Executors named in the Will of the deceased above-named ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of October, 1926.

Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27542

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESMAILJI ESSAJI WANIA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance casement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 72 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the seme, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government newly assessed land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Eleventh Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 165-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 141, New No. 16682, Old Survey No. A/3998 and New Survey No. 6642 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Gandum Rajan, on or towards the West by Christian Church, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the (11) Eleventh Kamatipura Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1924 and Street No. 47.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1926.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 152 of 1926.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) SITABAI, wife of Tulsidas Amaulal Karani, of Karachi, Hindu Inhabitant, by her constituted Attorneys Ramchandra Kevalram Dodia, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Second Carpenter Lane, outside the Fort; and (2) RAMCHANDRA KEVALRAM LALCHAND DODIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at and carrying on business in Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs. Kevalram Lalchand Dodia, at Khetwadi 9th Lane, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) MULLA AKBARALI EBRAHIMJI HARARWALLA, (2) HATIMBHAI MULLA AKBARALLI, (3) EBRAHIM MULLA AKBARALLI, all of Palanpur, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Palanpur, in Palanpur State. Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you, the above-named Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants be ordered to pay to the 1st Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,560-2.6 together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 2nd day of October, 1925, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of November, 1926, at quarter-past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 15th day of February, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of February, 1926.

Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27540

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SUNDERRAO PANDURANG SANZGIRI, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, widower, unemployed, residing at Kelewady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PANDHARINATH SUNDERRAO SANZGIRI, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Share-Broker, residing at House No. 2, Kelewady, near Girgaum, Bombay No. 4, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 11th day of October, 1926.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27544

AMUSEMENTS

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"GUL BAKAVLI"
"GUL BAKAVLI"
A thrilling Romance of Indian Mythology and INDIAN
DANCES & SONGS
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BY
MISS MARIA
DAILY AT 5; 7; 9; and 11 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

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Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30
THIS WEEK TO-NIGHT
FURTHER 6 EPISODES.—12 PARTS
"PROTEA"
IN
"The Mystery of Malmort Castle."
Stupefying and baffling mystery!
Stunts that defy comparison!
Thrills that haunt the memory!
SEE: Protea's own exploits at the risk of her life!
The Contrivance of a Revolving Stair-case!
NEXT WEEK!
LAST 5 EPISODES.—10 PARTS
PROTEA

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents
UNITED PICTURE SYNDICATE'S HISTORICAL PICTURE
MURDER OF NARAYANRAO PESHWA.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

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A dog more human than many men—men more beastly than any dog and a wondrous story of a woman's love and devotion—a drama set in the land of eternal snows

The white ghost crumpled and fell

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A First National Picture.

Wednesday, 3rd November 1926
Next Day a Public Holiday.
GRAND CHARITY BALL
in aid of
Bombay Presidency Women's Council
Rescue Home for Indian Women
AT
LA SCALA
Double Tickets Rs. 7, Gents Rs. 5, Ladies Rs. 3, Tables for Four Rs. 3
(Tables can be Booked at La Scala.)
MUSIC BY
The Bohemians Dance Orchestra
And
ANOTHER BAND
Director Mr. K. Macarthy
Tickets may be had from—
Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan 29New Marine Lines
Mrs. K. S. Powvalla, Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill.
Mrs. J. N. Duggan, Napean Sea Road.
Miss Engineer, Seva Sadan, New Gamdevi
Mr. C. B. Sethna, 19, Bank St., Fort.
(Rights of Admission Reserved)

TO-NIGHT OR DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
CINEMA (Lamington Road)
Showing
The beautiful grand Historical Picture
THE LION OF MEWAR
AND
DIWAN BHAMASHA
PRODUCED BY
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY
featuring:—
Miss ZILOO, Miss PUTLI and other STARS
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AT 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
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BANKING

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmn) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,552/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multer. City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullendur	
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferczepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS.—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Sale of immovable property known as "Kazi Wadi", at Mahim on FRIDAY, the 22nd October, 1926, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises by order of Bai Parvatibai, widow of Harivullabhdas Balgowandas the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kazi Noor Mahomed and Kazi Abdul Karim the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd November, 1920

Firstly:—Government Pension and Tax land or Oart known as "Callachi Cheer" also as "Kat" with trees and dwelling houses at Lady Jamshetjee Road, Mahim, out of Fort, admeasuring about 5,678 square yards (now reduced) bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 163, New No. 3781 and Registered by Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 5117, 5118, 5119 (2), 5119 (3) and Street Nos. 445, 446, 447, 447A, 447B.

Secondly:—Two pieces of Government Pension and Tax land together with trees and dwelling houses at Lady Jamshetjee Road, Mahim, out of Fort, admeasuring about 1,960 (now reduced) being a portion of land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 208, 547, 569, New Nos. 3854, 4369, 4468 and New Survey Nos. 2/4, 3/4, bearing Municipal "G" Ward Nos. 5121 (1), 5121 (2) and Street Nos. 449-449A.

The area in the above 2 parcels of land has now been reduced by about 1,542 sq. yards.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. Fardoonjee P. Pavri, Solicitor at Great Western Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

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CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
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The BHAGAVAD GITA

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2 copies 12 as. 3 copies Re. 1-1 a. 4 copies Re. 1-6 as.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, October 19.

The weather is dry except for local rain in Burma and South of the Peninsula and a few falls in Assam and Kashmir.

Chief amounts are.—Mergui one inch; Tavoy four; Moulmein one; Yamethin and Maymyo two; Silchar one; Sonamarg three quarters; Mercara a half; Kodaikanal one and a half; Pamban two.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Upper Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 19th October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.883 inches (.002 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.786 " (.005 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.006
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degree
" (wet bulb) " 75.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.1 degrees (0.4 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees (1.9 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 73 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m
Velocity " " 3 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10)-0

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 19

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	*June 1st to Oct 19 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 81	47 69
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 19th. OCTOBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8hrs. on Tuesday, the 19th. October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The—Punjab. Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Ambala, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in defect over most of the area. Minimum temperature was below normal everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over Sind and lighty to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and parts of east Rajputana and is in defect in central Rajputanal Temperature was slightly below norma. over most of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is slightly more humid than usual in Kathiawar. Temperature was below normal in most parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Saugor. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 88.1beg (normal) and the lowest 75.2 deg. (2 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and most parts of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was not far from normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry everywhere except in the extreme south where a few light thundershowers have occurred.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM
of
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Pastoor, F. R. M. C., F. R. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Please note our address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar names

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 19TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.38	—0.46	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.82	5.05	—2.23	7.30
Rawalpindi ..	..	39.47	22.87	16.60	34.77
Lahore ..	..	16.35	15.04	+1.31	19.62
Hissar ..	..	18.60	11.60	+7.00	14.47
Ambala ..	..	28.23	23.86	+4.37	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.81	22.96	+0.85	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	25.88	24.27	+1.61	26.99
Mainpuri ..	..	26.18	23.86	+2.24	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	36.93	33.73	+3.20	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	28.64	33.07	—4.43	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	30.41	35.70	—5.29	39.08
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68
Karachi ..	..	19.60	5.90	13.70	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	10.27	9.68	+0.59	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	22.39	18.52	+3.87	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	28.42	21.87	+6.55	24.21
Kotah ..	..	39.60	26.12	13.48	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	123.65	58.15	65.51	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	42.64	13.57	29.07	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	23.06	12.69	10.37	13.52
Veraval ..	..	50.62	17.62	33.00	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	34.22	25.10	+9.12	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	29.07	20.01	+9.06	21.20
Surat ..	..	59.15	39.41	19.74	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	48.92	27.65	21.27	28.83
Deesa ..	..	39.40	23.55	15.85	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	44.91	27.45	17.46	29.19
Indore ..	..	23.64	30.83	—7.19	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	68.39	50.64	17.77	55.11
Saugor ..	..	49.60	41.82	+7.78	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	53.46	45.77	+7.69	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	25.96	27.32	—1.36	29.63
Akola ..	..	30.63	28.04	+2.59	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	21.47	29.41	—7.94	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	44.72	43.91	+0.81	48.97
Chanda ..	..	42.41	47.06	—4.65	51.90
Raipur ..	..				50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	..	69.55	58.28	+1.27	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	..	112.38	96.37	16.01	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	89.15	88.25	+0.90	94.90
Karwar ..	..	99.20	112.50	13.10	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	15.84	19.66	—3.82	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	16.93	18.74	—1.81	22.25
Poona ..	..	23.37	22.64	+0.73	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	23.38	24.20	—0.82	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	14.15	16.50	—2.35	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.39	47.68	42.10	+5.58	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	28.01	24.05	+3.96	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	29.13	36.33	×7.20	40.08
Indur ..	..				
Hyderabad ..	..	17.40	26.52	—9.12	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.04	112.72	111.68	+1.04	125.68
Calicut ..	0.01	114.61	94.46	20.15	117.16
Cochin ..	0.01	98.99	81.26	17.73	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.01	35.89	34.83	+0.86	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.15	50.51	28.00	22.51	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	20.51	28.61	—8.07	41.59
Bellary ..	..	11.49	13.80	—2.31	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	21.34	22.17	—0.83	31.23
Madras ..	0.06	13.75	21.15	—7.40	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	23.89	23.85	—0.04	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0.18	10.80	9.58	—1.22	22.20
Trichinopoly ..		19.19	16.27	+2.92	33.18
Negapatam ..		10.99	14.26	—3.30	54.58

A NON-BRAHMIN MEETING.

A meeting was held at Mandvi Koliwada Shree Raghunath Maharaj Mandir Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. G. Y. Shinde to support Rao Saheb R. S. Asawale who is standing for the Bombay Legislative Council.

The speakers, Messrs. R. D. Chilap, Chougule, B. Y. Chavan, Deshmukh, and Thorat, asked the audience to give their hearty support to Mr. Asawale, as he is one of the non-Brahmin leaders fighting for the non-Brahmin community. He tried his utmost at the time of the mill strikes to support the mill-hands and he also was one of the leaders who opposed the attempt of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to impose licence fees on the Crawford Market Dalals.

The Chairman concerned with the speakers and also drew the attention of the promoted by Mr. Asarah and others.

LIQUOR SHOP TRANSFER REFUSED

Another protest made by Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the Purity Mission, an institution fighting for prohibition especially in the poor area has met with success as will be found from the Collector of Bombay's communication to him that the proposed transfer of a foreign liquor shop to DeLisle Road near the Union Mills has been rejected. A strong protest was raised both by the above Mission and the people living in the locality against the notice put up by the Collector as the area was full of industrial population and poor residents. Also the area of DeLisle Road had already numerous liquor shops and the Collector has kindly considered the opposition in its true spirit by not sanctioning the transfer. Mr. Jhabvala writes that this time the third attempt of the applicant for transfer at the above place has been rejected as a result of popular opinion to the scheme of free education position.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	19th Oct. 1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
RECEIPTS			
15th to 18th Oct.	3054	2108	+946
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 18th Oct,	62445	66159	—3714
SHIPMENTS			
15th to 18th Oct.			
United Kingdom ..	..	300	—300
Continent ..	475	..	+475
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..		401	—401
Total ..	475	701	—226
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 18th Oct.			
United Kingdom ..	215	5212	—4997
Continent ..	35898	43444	—7546
China ..	700	610	+90
Japan ..	13378	37452	—24074
Coast Ports ..	1854	2355	—481
U. S. A. ..	1	50	—49
Total ..	52046	89103	—37057
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	169	2622	—2453
China, Japan & Coast Ports	100	400	—300

'UNITED STATES' COTTON CROP FOR 1926.

(Cabled dated 8th Oct. 1926 from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington):—

Production of cotton crop of the United States of America is estimated at 16,627,000 bales of 500 lbs. each or 20,784,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 8th Oct. 1st Sept to 8th Oct.

	1926	1925	1926	1925
Madras ..	4548	5696	35709*	50903*
Bombay ..	855	1458	5762	9476
Sind ..	154	213	625	664
Bengal ..	(a)	178**	1335	457
U. P. ..	508	2302	1503*	4334
Punjab ..	nil	2851	460	4134*
C. P. ..	nil	nil	nil	nil
Berar ..	nil	nil	nil	nil
N.W. F Province	nil	nil	nil	nil
Ajmer- Merwara	165	26	355	20
Burma	nil	nil	nil	nil
Jodhpur State	nil	nil	nil	nil
	6230	12718	45749	69938

*Adjusted (a) Return not received, **to 10th Oct

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

19th Oct 1926

RECEIPTS
Week ending 9th Oct.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta ..	633	174
Bombay* ..	12630	10686
Karachi ..	790	1374
Madras ..	4503	3707
Rangoon ..	(a)	..
Tuticorin ..	986	930
Total ..	19662	17871

EXPORTS
Week ending 9th Oct.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales
Calcutta ..	672	1092
Bombay* ..	3604	10088
Karachi ..	2066	2766
Madras ..		716
Rangoon ..		218
Tuticorin ..		3087
Total ..	6342	17967

RECEIPTS
1st Sept. to 9th Oct.

	1926	1925
Calcutta ..	3728	2189
Bombay* ..	53320	60432
Karachi ..	7474	6770
Madras ..	18578	24265
Rangoon ..	34(a)	..
Tuticorin ..	2836	8514
Total ..	86170	102171

EXPORTS
1st to Sept. 9th Oct

	1926	1925
Calcutta ..	6367	5454
Bombay* ..	48658	77380
Karachi ..	44924	20350
Madras ..	9557	14690
Rangoon ..	325	1467
Tuticorin ..	8781	32064
Total ..	117612	151275

(a) to 2nd Oct.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipment of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending	18th Oct 1925	1926	1st Sept. to 18th Oct 1925	1926
	21	2279		188

EXPORTS from KARACHI
Week ending 5th Oct,

	1926	1925
United Kingdom ..	Nil	Nil
Continent ..	Nil	2688
China ..	Nil	Nil
Japan ..	Nil	Nil
Bombay (a) ..	298	29
U. S. A. ..	Nil	Nil
Total ..	298	2717

1st Sept to 5th Oct.

	*1926	1925
United Kingdom ..	2513	1429
Continent ..	37110	18846
China ..	500	..
Japan ..	988	128
Bombay (a) ..	1690	1801
U. S. A. ..	376	60
	43147	22804

*Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

London.—A telegram from Port Said, with reference to the Italian steamer Rosandra, says that the water in the engine-room is still three feet above plates and pumping continues. As far as can be seen, boilers and engines are intact. Decks are bursting up owing to the expansion of soya beans. The vessel is not yet afloat. The soya beans are being discharged as quickly as possible.—Reuter's Special.

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fancy it is not amiss to remind the Muslim voters of Bombay that the power to vote is a sacred trust. Those who vote for a candidate in the full knowledge that he is not the fittest one for the place betray that trust. Man being responsible for his actions such betrayers will have to answer for their betrayal somewhere, somehow and sometime or other.

Mr. Jinnah is one of the finest flowers of the Muslim community. Any country should be proud of such a man. He is a brilliant parliamentarian. He is absolutely unselfish and can be counted upon to speak out his mind without fear or favour under all circumstances. He is a statesman, not a mere politician. He is never known to have hit below the belt. His presence in the Assembly has added dignity and weight to its proceedings indeed by his unwinking alertness, shrewd common sense, unerring logic, calm courage, persuasive eloquence and apt humour he has made himself indispensible for the right deliberations of the highest council of the land. It is hard to conceive of an Assembly without him.

Now, what about his rivals. There are perhaps rich men, and apparently men of influence. But that is scarcely the qualification for the candidature of the Legislative Assembly. In everything that counts in such matters Mr. Jinnah is head and shoulder above them any day. If Mr. Jinnah fails to return to his seat it would be a sad reflection on the sense of duty and intelligence of the Muslim electorate of Bombay.—Yours etc.

J. L. ABDULLA KHAN.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has become a common practice with the general Traffic Manager not to reply or even acknowledge public complaints.

Few days back we wrote to him about the unreasonableness of cancelling Broach Bulsar locals. We stated the inconvenience that passengers would be put to, but to our utter regret no acknowledgement of this letter was even made. Several petitions were made rom different centres but they were also treated in the same manner. The locals were allowed to run in the monsoon but are cancelled when the busy season sets in. What is this if not indifference?

Mr. Ramanlal of surat made a complaint to the General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway about not issuing platform tickets without showing 1st or 2nd. Class tickets at the 2nd. class booking office and not issuing servant's tockets at the same booking office and the tickets upto 100 miles issued from the booking offices being not available on the next day of the issue. He made this complaint on the 16th July. He sent a reminder on the 26th July. No reply of the letter and the subsequent reminder having been received he sent another reminder on the 2nd August by a registered post. The Railway authorities were then kind enough to acknowledge the complaint.

Then after a month and a half the general Traffic Manager favoured Mr. Ramanlal with a reply that the enquiries were being made.

When a complaint is made it must be at least acknowledged and replied to, but when one has to write reminders after reminders, it proves that the Railway authorities are irresponsible to the public and indifferent towards the interest of the Company which they profess to protect. The public must understand from this simple fact that the method of administration on the B.B. & C.I. Railway based on the theory of prestige is carried to excessive length. The administration does not see that justice is done to those who are put under its care and it does not pay heed to complaints unless there is sufficient strength behind them to make them heard. It simply sees how the prestige is preserved and not impaired. This has brought irresponsibility and arrogarer amongst not a few of the Railway officers.

The general public must not rest content when letters are not replied to and complaints are not acknowledged, but they must move a step further and condemn such irresponsibility from the platform and in the press We have addressed the General Traffic Manager on the matter and we are awaiting his his reply. Yours etc.

Chhotubhai B. Desai,
Hon. Secretary.
The Gujrat Railway Traffice Relief Association, Surat.

Depilatory Soap.
Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.
Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
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For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
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Lakshmi, Li Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 19.

A further drop of 15 to 10 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased early on hedge selling, but later improved on some profit-taking. At the close the market was easier. Liverpool has been reported 30 to 21 points lower. The decline was due to lack of buying power and some hedge selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Looks lower temporarily too much cotton to hedge."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Unsettled in sympathy with New York. New York cables bearish. No indications of frost yet. Large crop movement."

Our opinion:—

American advices to hand at the moment are very uncertain and the possibility of some steps being taken by the Committee appointed by the Government, to bring about a recovery in values makes it most difficult to gauge the future with any certainty. Nevertheless, we do not attach much importance to the reports that attempts are being made to save the farmers from the calamity into which they are driven. Our views are that prior to the publication of the next Government Bureau Report on the 25th instant, prices may recover somewhat from the lowest level touched.

Concerning the local market, the position remains as ridiculous as ever, and prices are still high compared with America. Until this disparity is put right, no improvement in the demand can be expected, as Consumers will naturally secure their requirements in the cheapest market.

Despite on slight set-back reported from America, the Marwari Bazar opened steadier at Rs. 264 for F.G. M.G. Broach April/May. At the outset, easiness was in evidence due to Commission Houses selling which caused the rate to decline to Rs. 262½. Around this level, Marwari Shroffs and Bazar operators were buyers who lifted the market again to Rs. 264 but renewed weakness again set in as a result of Japan House free selling which caused prices to drop to Rs. 260½. The weakness, however, did not last long, for steady buying by Jobbers and Marwari Shroffs once again made an improvement in price to Rs. 263½, the Bazar finally closing at Rs. 263. At Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 263.3/4 and going down to Rs. 262½ on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses closed at Rs. 262-3/4.

Fine M.G. Oomra Dec/Jan. opened at Rs. 246½ and after recovering to Rs. 248 gradually eased to Rs. 245 on Offices and general selling. The rate since then fluctuating between Rs. 245 and Rs. 248 closed at Rs. 247. F.G. M.G. Bengal Dec/Jan. was quoted at Rs. 259. Our Ready market remained yesterday as dull as ever, with absolutely no demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Fully Good Broach April/May	262½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jtn.	209½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	247½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Fully Good Broach April/May	263
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	209
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	247

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th October, 1926:—

Cotton	.....	393 bales.
Wheat	.....	12154 Cwts.
Linseed	.....	9102 ,,
Rape, etc.	.....	180 ,,
Gingellyseed	.....	1231 ,,
Poppyseed	.....	355 ,,
Groundnuts	.....	3047 ,,
Castorseed	.....	4598 ,,
Rice	.....	15369 ,,
Myrabollams	.....	nil
Cottonseed	.....	1232 ,,
Mowraseed	.....	735 ,,
Gram	.....	2726 ,,
Juwar	.....	6296 ,,
Masur	.....	106 ,,
Barley	.....	nil
Bajri	.....	1667 ,,
Coal	.....	778 Tons

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from their friends of Liverpool:—

"Market weighed down by the daily sales of hedges; market feels that there is too much cotton: if favourable weather continues, crop estimates will be increased. Our opinion is that the market will continue to decline."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 19

In full-pressed Bales	3 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	—	1,774	1,409
Central India ..	109	5,991	6,850
Barsi and Nagar ..		407	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	195
Berar	50	1,385	3,6 0
Central Provinces ..		569	1,907
Total Comras ..	159	10,236	15,158
Dholera	43	1,806	3,850
N.W. Provinces ..		1,796	4,087
Rajputana	81	5,433	1,149
Sind-Punjab ..		2,877	3,241
Broach		77	2
Coompta & Dharwar		5,036	10,507
Westerns-Northerns		6,399	4,980
Cocoanada		119	1,207
Tinnevelly and Dumbodia ..	96	3,591	5,691
Persian	14	1,815	638
American		13,429	138
Egyptian and African		9,821	15,523
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..			
Total	393	62,445	66,159

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 14th Oct This year	Last year
Europe	25	35,702	45,406
Japan & China ..		14,078	38,062
Coast Ports ..	100	1,854	1 934
Up-country by Rail		14,570	716
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		320	10,307
Total ..	25	66,524	99,105

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Bengal Superfine M G	250/55	.....
Bengal Fine M G	245/50	+20
Bengal F G M G	230/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	245/50	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab Americans F G M G	310	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	290/95	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	290/95	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	270/80	.....
Arvi Fine M G	285/90	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	260/70	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	250/60	.....
Khandeshi Fine M G	250/255	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	305/310	.....
Broach F G M G	290/95	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/35	—4/5
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	320/25	.....
Westerns Good M G	265	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	300	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	350/65	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	265	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	260	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	255/60	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 18.

December	12.77 —.15
January	12.86 —.14
March	13.11 —.15
May	13.31 —.11
July	13.50 —.10
Middling Spot	13.05 —.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 124,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 51,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 118,009 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 18.

January	12.84 —.19
March	12.95 —.23
Middling Spot	12.66 —.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Sales at Liverpool 8,600 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.
New York 10.55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	12.78 —.88
March	13.04 —.76
May	13.23 —.79
New York Noon Call—	
January	12.70 —.82
March	12.95 —.78
May	13.16 —.77
New Orleans 9.55 a.m.—	
January	12.76 —.90
March	12.90 —.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

	To-day's closing.
October	6.76—.23
November	6.81—.29
December	6.83—.30
January	6.88—.30
February	6.90—.29
March	6.97—.23
April	6.99—.28
May	7.05—.28
June	7.06—.27
July	7.10—.25
August	7.12—.25
September	7.14—.23
Middling Spot	7.04—.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

	To-day's closing.
October	13.27—.44
November	13.12—.44
December	13.14—.44
January	13.15—.45
February	13.19—.46
March	13.23—.43
April	13.23—.48
May	13.23—.48
June	13.23—.43
July	13.24—.48
August	13.24—.47
September	13.24—.57
October	13.29—.47
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.15—.45

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Scinde Good	5.00 —.25
Scinde Fully Good	5.30 —.25
Scinde Fine	5.60 —.25
Bengal Good	5.10 —.25
Bengal Fully Good	5.40 —.25
Bengal Fine	5.70 —.25
Oomra Good	5.85 —.25
Oomra Fully Good	6.15 —.25
Oomra Fine	6.45 —.25
Broach Good	5.70 —.25
Broach Fully Good	6.10 —.25
Broach Fine	6.50 —.25

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment quoted £7-3/8.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £15.1/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment nominal £17-3/4.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £18.1/2.
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £18/0/0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
54/6 Jan.Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb.—
55/3 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat Australian—
56/3 Jan.Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
57/6 Oct-Nov Shipment Hull Paid.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 18.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£16.17.6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
16.17-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton New Crop—
£15-1/16 Jan.Feb Shipment Hull Paid.
Market:—Steady. There is a better demand.
Linseed Bombay—
£17-5/8 Oct-Nov Shipment London Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 18.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
29/10½ Nov-Dec Delivery Buyers.
30/6 Jan-April Delivery Buyers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 17/1-1/2.
Jan/March per cwt. 17/4-1/2.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/5.1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi.—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/6-1/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 18.

Copper English Best Selected £65.1/4.
Copper Braziers £73-1/2.
Yellow Metal £68-1/2.
Spelter Hard £30-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £16-3/4.
Tin Block £313.1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot:—15-3/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/9d.
Sellers sh. 1/5.1/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh 1/8.3/4d.
Sellers sh 1/9d.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 18.

Demand Bills 484.68

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

B C RATE:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8. Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32-3/8 Jan-Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 278 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 170 1/2.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1182.
Bank's buying D D 1252.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1267.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 135.1/2.
Bank's buying 60 days 132-1/2.
HONGKONG.—
Bank's selling D D 128.1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 159 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 5/8.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 18th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 7/32 18th inst
London—Paris 176.12 18th inst.
London—Belgium 173.00 18th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 18th inst
London—Italy 116.00 18th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 18.

T T Berlin on London	20.38
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12.7/8
T T Brussels on London	173.87
T T Madrid on London	32.22
T T Milan on London	118.92
T T Berne on London	25.11
T/T Paris on London	167.75

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 18.

Charteed Bank of I A and C £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120.
P and O Banking Corporation £10.1/4.
National Bank £47-1/4.
Eastern Bank £6.1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-3/8.
Conversion Loan £74.3/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £69-7/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent £59.3/4.
Consols £54.5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Gold £4/4/11½ 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 1/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 51 3/4 cts. 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 3/4 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 27/32 per cent. 18th inst
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Soversigns ready 13/7/6
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 56/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 56/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 54/7.

London, Oct. 18.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 24/3.
Silver forward d. 24/1.
TONE OF SILVER.—
Weak. China sold. Continent sold heavily Buyers holding back. Declining tendency. Continental sales are likely to continue.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 19.

3½ per cent Ruper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/9.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1074 Rs. 113.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/12.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 19

Cotton mill shares opened weak and declined to ten to fifteen rupees but recovered at the close with steady tone. The decline was due to nervousness of silver and cotton market as some of the merchants who have suffered in that market were free sellers in the market. Market is uncertain at present.

We quote:—Fazul 873/12, Pearl 508/12, Crescent 172/8, B. Dyeing 873/12, Century 367/8, Nagpur 536/4, Swadeshi 448/12, Simplex 133/12, New Great 302/8, Colaba 137/8.

Tata Steel and Hydros were also easier. Tata Hydro 1106/4, Tata Defd. 211/4, Tata Ord. 57, Tata Power 637/8, Andhra 767/8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last	Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2	½	75	8
Baroda	50	4		84	
Central Co-operative.	50	7	½	67	
Central	25	1	½	28	12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.		80	
Imperial	500	40		1440	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10		362	8
Union	5	0	4	0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi	10	..		20	12
Central India Mining.	10	4	½Y	27	12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..		130	
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..		107	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..		310	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..		5	8
Shivrajpur	10	8	Y	47	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.		940	
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.o.		146	
Central Province ..	100	7¾ p.o.		116	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.		100	
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.		92	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.		102	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.		78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.		81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.		85	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.		97	xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.		101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.		155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.		717	8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o.		75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..		171	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..		255	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—			11	12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.		78	12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..		757	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..		1010	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8		131	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8		64	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6		92	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..		67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30		1106	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.		970	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..		637	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..		720	
PRESS COMPANIES					
Barsi Press				470	
Akbari	500	..		260	
Fort	475	..		140	
Harvey & Sahapathy.	500	20-35		1070	
Indian Cotton	126	20		220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..		230	
New Berar	500	80		860	
New East India ..	1,000	..		925	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40		590	
Vow Prince of Wales ..	500	61		710	
Volkart U.P.	500	40		640	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES					
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..		225	
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..		18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8		517	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	½	137	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6		10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12		50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	0-4-0	5	14
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..		195	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10		112	8
Mckenzie	100	30		375	
New Union Flocor Mills	100	..		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50		690	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y		137	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..		72	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..		211	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..		57	
Thacker	50	..		110	
Telephone	50	nil		33	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India ..	50	22-8		710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½	p.c.	5	
Jupiter	15	..		6	
New India	25	1y		23	8
Oriental Life	100	30	p.c.	1045	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0		4	6
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10		435	
Alliance	100	..		35	
Apollo	50	..		7	8
Assur Virjee	100	..		4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30		250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15		320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.o.		5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25		873	12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..		7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..		70	
Bradbury	250	nil		260	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.		170	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..		92	8
Century	100	20y		367	8
Central India O. ..	100	16		536	4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.o.		450	
Ceylon	100	..		45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..		137	8
Coorla	100	..		135	
Crescent	100	4		176	4
Currimbhoy	250	..		300	
David	500	..		300	
Dawn	250	40		695	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..		1	1 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil		230	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil		135	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..		26	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..		235	
Fazulbhoy	250	25		873	12
Finlay	100	nil		120	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..		625	
Globe	100	..		35	
Gokak	100	5		110	
Idndoostan	1,000	125		1650	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6		180	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751		1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12		371	4
Jamshed O.	250	..		70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil			105	
Kilachand	25	..		3	12
Kohinoor	500	..		1145	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150		5700	x D
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..		20	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..		113	12
Madras United ..	250	15		515	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30		1850	
Mathradas	100	..		110	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..		85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..		2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..		127	8
Mysore	50	4		115	
New City of Bombay.	100	10		150	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil		302-8	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..		70	
Pearl	250	12		508	12
Phoenix	100	10		405	
Premier	100	..		33	12
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..		10	
Sassoon Silk	500	..		540	
Sholapur	1,000	450		8300	
Simplex	250	..		133	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..		34	
Standard	500	40		1400	
Swadeshi	100	18		448	12
Swan	100			150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..		120	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90		2360	
Vishnu P.	500	35		580	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y		950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 19

Ahmedabad				435
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	872-8	875	867-8	873-12
Century	365	366-4	362 8	367-8
Central India ..	140	140	136 4	137-8
Colaba Land ..				137-8
Crescent	—			172-8
Edward Sassoon				136
Fazulbhoy	872 8	876-4	867-8	873-12
Finalay				130
Globe				36
Gokak				110
Indian Bleaching				110
Indore Malwa				368-12
Kohinoor				1150
Madhowjee ..				117-8
Mathuradas				110
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				113-12
New Great ..	302-8	305	297-8	302-8
Pearl	507-8	510	502-8	505-12
Pabany				230
Phoenix				405
Simplex				133-12
Swadeshi	485	490	482-8	488-12
Swan Mills				150
Tata Mill				120
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				225
Bombay Steam				171-4
Bundi Cement				20-12
Central India Mining				27-12
Indian Cement				130
Katni Cement Ord. ..				167-8
Shivarajpur				47
Tram Co. Ord.				131-4
Tata Hydro	1110	1110	1102 8	1106-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	57-4	57-4	53	57
Tata Iron & Steel D of 217-8	217-8	206	211-4	

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 18.

Silver—General selling. India small buyer. Market uncertain.

Spot	24.3/16
Forward	24.1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 18.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4.4-11½.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 18.

Bank Bills 3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

DENGUE
(BREAK-BONE FEVER)

is robbed of its worst terrors by Phenalgin. Phenalgin reduces the temperature and rapidly relieves the pains in the head, bones, muscles and back of the eyes.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

is the safe and certain remedy for Dengue, Malaria and other tropical fevers. It causes neither depression nor indigestion. The tranquilising influence which Phenalgin exerts upon the nerves makes it the ideal remedy for Headache, Neuralgia and all nerve pains.

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IS TO GAIN
An adequate return for the money You Pay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4.10 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Committee, Corporation Hall, 3.40 p.m.
Thursday, Oct. 21.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BUCHIA.—Manchershah Bahmanji, Secretary, Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund died yesterday evening. Funeral ceremony 8 a.m. at Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji's House, Khetwady, Agiarimoholla.

"THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST."

Under the auspices of the Union of Moira a lecture on the above subject will be delivered by Mr. C. P. da Cunha, Solicitor, at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum, on Sunday, (the 24th instant) at 7 p.m. when the Rev. Fr. D. Remedios, Chaplain, St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 12.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 14th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 16th instant.

LOANS TO STUDENTS.

The Trustees of the Seth Dharamchund Udav Chund Jain Education fund have sanctioned a loan of R13,650 to the following students:—R7,000 to Mr. Amratlal Jathabhai; (2) R2,400 to Mr. Chimanlal Kesavlal; (3) R2,250 to Mr. Chimanlal Kanji; (4) R900 to Mr. Vadilal Mokamchand: (5) R600 to Mr. Amichand Jathalal and (6) R500 to Mr. Balchandra Gadalal.

FIRST AID EXAM. RESULTS.

The result of the First-Aid Examination held on 3rd instant of the class conducted by Dr. A. D. Mastekar under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Division S. J. A. B. is as under:—

For Senior Certificate:—(1) Biharlal K. B.; (2) Rane R. B.; (3) Thakore C. S.; (4) Kamat V. N.

For Junior Certificate:—(1) Desai M. N.; (2) Divan M. M.

For Voucher Certificate:—(1) Sukla S. M.

THE BHAJINI SAMAJ.

The Sharad full moon will be celebrated by the Bhajini Samaj at the Servants of India Society Building, to-day (Wednesday) from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office to-day (Wednesday) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the report of the Committee appointed for the scrutiny of B. P. C. C. election voting papers.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF MIRACULOUS MEDICINE.

Free distribution of the miraculous medicine of His Holiness Mahant Shree of Chitrakut, for asthma, consumption and all other chest diseases at King's Circle, Matunga, (G. I. P. Railway) to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee will be held to-day at its office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) when all members are requested to attend.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS FOR MADRAS SITTING.

The "Hindu", Madras, understands that Dewan Bahdaur Raghavia, Member of the Board of Revenue and Mr. B. Munuswami Naidu will probably be co-opted as Members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture during its sittings at Madras.—A. P.

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS.

MADRAS, October 18.

The following candidates have been confirmed by the sub-committee of the A. I. C. C.:—Bengal Legislative Council, Bijoykrishna Bose (South Calcutta) in the place of Mr. S. N. Haldar, withdrawn.

Central Provinces Council, Kedarnath Rohan, (Saugor, Rural) Naraina Rao Kelkar (Balaghat, Rural), Mahant Laxminaraindas (Raipur, North), Seth Deopchandji (Betul Rural) in the place of Pandit Ramprasad Avasthi and Thakur Bhaktawar Singh (Khandwa Rural) in the place of Gopal Rao Joshi.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

ALLAHABAD, October 19.

H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces by an order dated 18th October has dissolved the Legislative Council of the United Provinces.—A. P.

Washington.—Cotton growers' representatives visited President Coolidge, and outlined plans for the withdrawal of four million bales of cotton from the market, which would necessitate credits, estimated at between one hundred and fifty million and one hundred and seventy-five million dollars.—Reuter.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

A RUNNING TRAIN INCIDENT.

Another case of assault on a woman in a railway train came up for hearing on Tuesday morning before the bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Mr. Kowley, when L. D. D'Souza (25) a telephone operator in the service of Messrs. Dharamsy Morarji Chemical Works, was charged with assault and abuse to an old woman passenger, named Mithibai, aged 60 years.

The evidence showed that the complainant boarded the Thana local at 9-15 p.m. on Monday at Dadar, G. I. P. Railway when the accused assaulted and abused her in filthy language. Some passengers pulled the danger chain and the train was stopped. The guard, and the assistant stationmaster immediately went to the spot and handed over the accused to the railway police. The accused pleaded guilty and said he was drunk at the time. The court fined him Rs. 15.

INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF A CHILD.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

A new-born female child was found in a sweeper's lane behind Sultan Jammohomed Building, Charni Road, on the 3rd instant and removed to the Motlabai Hospital, where it died the next day due to exposure. Inquiry into the death was concluded today by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Coroner at the Coroner's Court. Vijkobai, the suspected mother of the dead baby, was present in Court with Mr. Kotwal, her pleader.

The evidence of Dayabhai Mukandas, husband of Vijkorbai, showed that his wife came to Bombay four days after the Cocoanut Day from Surat, and lived with him. He did not notice whether she was in the family way. He also did not notice anything unusual on the 3rd instant in his house nor were there any blood marks on any of the article. The police took his wife to a hospital from where she was discharged. He did not suspect anything about her being pregnant.

The evidence of Sub-Inspector Vichare showed that he noticed blood marks on a mattress in the house of the suspect as also blood stains in the latrine which was used by people who resided on the ground floor. He also noticed marks indicating that blood had been rubbed off in the passage leading from the room of the suspect to the latrine. Upon this he sent for the suspect and took her to the Motlabai Hospital from where she was discharged on the 13th inst.

The jury returned a verdict of death by exposure but remarked that there was no evidence before them from which they could say who had exposed the child.

CLERK'S ALLEGED LAPSE.

Mr. Ratilal Gulabchand of Messrs. Manekjal Balabhai, merchants at Hanuman Galli, had given a sum of Rs. 2,050 to Motilal Ganesh Mehta, one of his clerks, to pay it in their account with the National Bank of India on October 14. The clerk did not return and on inquiries it was found that he had absconded having not paid the money in the Bank. The police with whom a complaint has been lodged are making inquiries in the matter.

THEFT OF A GOLD BAR.

Bhastimal Muljee, a goldsmith at Parbadevi had complained to the police of theft of a gold bar weighing 37 tolas valued at Rs. 740 from his shop. On Saturday 1st at about 12 noon four "ghatis" entered his shop and one of them asked for some gold. He handed him the bar, and he was attending to the other customers, when the "ghatis" disappeared with the bar. As there was an unusually large crowd at the shop, he discovered the theft only a few minutes later. The "ghatis" has not been traced. Enquiries are in progress.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED THEFT.

One Maddan Amanatulla entered the shop of Jammahomed a coal merchant at Khetwadi 4th Lane and tried to run away with the cash box containing Rs. 16-8-0. He was however arrested by Hassam, the servant in the shop. Maddan, thereupon, drew out a penknife and, it is alleged, he stabbed Hassam in the back. He was, however, arrested by the police and was taken to the Hospital where he was treated and discharged.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED CHEATING

Nawaljee Longajee alias Gopalrao Kulkarni was arrested by the police on Saturday last for cheating and dishonestly inducing one Kundumal Omkarmal, partner in the firm of Messrs. Omkarmal Nowajee, commission agents of 45, Dhanjee Street to part with a sum of Rs 1,500. During the course of their inquiries, the police had recovered Rs. 1,175, from the accused while out of the balance a sum of Rs. 300 was found to have been given to two merchants of Harihar by the accused.

The accused was placed before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday and was remanded into police custody for 10 days as police inquiries in the matter were incomplete.

A magnetic storm of very great intensity was recorded at the Survey of India Observatory, Debra Dun, commencing 0.30 on October 14.—A. P.

CRICKET

THE MADRAS CRICKETERS.

MATCH AGAINST ISLAM GYM.

The Madras United Cricket Club played their second match in Bombay against the Islam Gymkhana on Monday and Tuesday on the Kennedy Sea Face. They seem to be specialists at the coin game, for winning the toss, they elected to bat first. Ranganathan and Ramanujam opened the innings, but the cricket was unenterprising and neither batsman took risks. Runs came in slowly and steadily till Ramanujam was clean bowled by S. G. Rasool. (37-1-16). Kanickam the next man in again failed to come off as Visram, at point, dismissed him with a really fine catch. It is unfortunate that so brilliant a batsman, as Kanickam obviously is, should invariably be dismissed by some splendid feat before he has got going.

Once again Ramaswamy took part in a good partnership and when he eventually left the crease the score had increased substantially. At tea-time the score was 94 for 4. Then there followed a consistent display of batting the next four men going into double figures. Venkataramamjulu gave a fine account of himself and by means of neat strokes and mighty hits scored 52 runs in a short time.

TAIL COLLAPSES.

The match was continued on Tuesday morning when the tail collapsed after scoring only eight runs and the innings closed for 232. S. G. Rasool was by far the most destructive bowler his length being good after the first few opening overs.

The Islam Gymkhana sent in Shakoor and Sheikh as the opening pair. However, the start was far from auspicious, as they lost a valuable batsman when the latter was run out in attempting a short one. Vishram replaced him and the partnership realised 35 runs. Steady partnerships continued but runs were not very common and by teatime five wickets were down for 99 runs. Syed Md. Shah was in merry mood and hit out in fearless fashion. Fortune seemed to favour the brave, for he was dropped again and again and when eventually Bhasker got rid of him by the l.b.w. route he had collected a valuable 47 runs. S. G. Rasool looked a stayer but in stepping to Bhasker he was smartly snapped up by Baliah in the slips. The remaining batsmen did not give much trouble and the innings closed for 152 runs leaving the visitors winners by 80 runs Bhasker captured 5 wickets for 54 runs. The bowling was very well handled a fact which accounted for the dismissal of the local side for a small total. It will be interesting to note the result of the meeting between the Madras team and the Hindu Gymkhana admittedly the strongest side in Bombay.

MADRAS UNITED C. C.: 1st Innings.

Ranganathan, c and b Lakhani	49
Ramanujam, b S G Rasool	16
Kanickam, c Vishram, b G Rasool	2
Ramaswamy, l.b.w, Rasool	21
Venkataramanjulu, run out	52
Baliah, b S G Rasool	13
Ramkrishna, c Vishram, b V Ahmed	22
Nanjiappah, l.b.w b S G Rasool	36
Bhasher, b S G Rasool	7
Gopalan, not out	7
Grant, b G A Rasool	0
Extras	5
Total	232

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
S G Rasool	32	10	72	5
A G Kazi	10	1	39	0
G A Rasool	13.4	0	68	2
Lakharni	10	1	34	1
Vali Ahmed	7	2	31	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA: 1st Innings.

L A Shakoor, c Grant, b Bhasker	21
G M Sheikh, run out	1
M H Vishram, c Nanjiappah, b Baliah	43
Syed Md. Shah	47
K H Contractor, st Ramanujab, b Venkataramanjulu	1
S G Rasool, c Baliah, b Bhasker	10
A G Kazi, b Gopalam	0
Khan, b Gopalam	1
Lakhani, b Bhasker	0
G A Rasool, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	152

OFFER TO CRICKETERS.

PHYSICAL TRAINING TO PUT THEM "IN TRIM".

Mr. Gazdar of the Gazdar's Health Home write from the Sea-face, Marine line, Bombay:—

"In order that our Bombay cricketers may be enabled to make a good all round show against the M.C.C. I have decided to place my Health Home and all its apparatus (except the Mechanical Horse) at the disposal of all cricketers selected by the Committee to play against the M. C. C. free of any cost from to-day onwards to the day the matches get over. I hope the cricketers will readily avail themselves of this opportunity as, I am sure, if they go through certain vigorous body-building exercises every day they will be able to make a better stand all round as a well-developed physique adds a lot to a cricketer's success.

If all the players were to arrange between themselves a certain fixed period of the day convenient to all, I may personally conduct a Special Class for them and give them such physical training only as will tone them up admirably within a short space of time. Those desirous of availing themselves of this free offer may please write to me through the Selection Committee, and they will find themselves better cricketers in all respects after this training."

LINLITHGOW COMMISSION.

SIMLA SITTING CONCLUDED.

SIMLA, October 18.

The Linlithgow Commission concluded its strenuous programme in Simla to-day, after examining Sir Clement Hindley and Mr. Sheridan of the Railway Board, Colonel Merriott, Director, Military Dairy farm and Mr. Harris, Consulting Engineer with the Government of India.

TRANSPORT AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Sir Clement Hindley enunciated, the broad principles underlying the railway policy. Their programme of 1,000 miles railway extension annually would mostly develop agricultural area. They were surveying the possibility of linking India with Burma eventually with Siam and Singapore and with the railway extension connecting India with Persia, international routes would be established. India was well provided with trunk lines and the main programme was for the branch and feeder lines. As regards motor transport, railways welcomed any movement which would stimulate internal movement of goods and passengers, but railways kept an open mind on the subject of running their motor buses as feeder service. As regards railway rates they were very low though in some instances probably they could be lowered still, but the railway policy was to regulate rates so as to cause the Maximum movement of traffic subject to the considerations of profit. There was no basis for the complaint of wagon shortage for the last 24 months, nor was wagon shortage likely for a number of years to come. Indeed for the past 3 or 4 months, due to various devices improving efficiency about thirty thousand wagons had been lying idle. He assured the Chairman that the complaints of the small cultivator and trader were enquired into by the Commercial traffic Officers, while the railway reserve, would they hoped, enable them to take a lony view and take risks in undertaking the lines which would not be remunerative for some years. ....

DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Colonel Merriott declared that there was no dairy industry in India. Military farms were pioneers and were indispensable. They were now being run at some profit They would be agreeable to let their farms be visited by those interested in farming but hitherto the Indian cultivator had ignored modern methods and their results

IRRIGATION BOARD.

Mr. Harris explained that his predecessor found that under the reforms, irrigation became a provincial subject and his advice and assistance were not welcomed and indeed in one case he did not receive the full facts about an important case. The question of the establishment of Central Irrigation Board, and the functions of the Consulting Engineer under those conditions, were still being discussed with the Secretary of State. An irrigation dispute like that between Bombay and the Punjab, could be referred to the Chief Englinters of three other Provinces. The Board would meet annually. The assistance of its sub-committees would be available to the Provinces and it would co-ordinate the work and organise research regarding crops which was wanting.—A. P.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

POONA CITY, October 19.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture will arrive in Poona on the 21st morning. On the 23rd the Commission will attend the Co-operative Conference. It will visit the Agricultural College on the 26th and the Loni Agricultural School, Manjri Sugarcane Farm and Hadapsar Village on the 26th. The Commission leaves Poona on the 29th and will arrive in Bombay on the 30th morning. Dr. Mann, Director of Agriculture will be examined on the 21st and the 22nd. Dr. Burns of the Agricultural Department and G. F. S. Collins, Registrar of Co-operative Societies will also be examined.—A. P.

BINNY MILL INCIDENT.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

MYSORE, October 19.

At to-day's sitting of the Mysore Representative Assembly the Dewan announced that the adjournment motion notice which had been signed by about 80 members on the Binny Mill Incident would be taken up on Friday for discussion.—A. P.

RANGOON JAIL OFFICER FATALLY STABBED.

RANGOON, October 19.

Major Flowerdew, Superintendent, Central Jail has lodged a complaint with the police against a convict named Aung Shein who it is alleged inflicted a stab wound with a knife on the head of the assistant jailor, Mr. Shed, who died in hospital. It is stated that the assistant jailor had reported against the convict with the result that the convict received twenty lashes. The accused bore a grudge against Mr. Shed, and when he got an opportunity stabbed him fatally.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief granted interview to Mr. G. K. Nariman who recently returned to Simla after his tour in Afghanistan as the guest of the Afghanistan Government.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

RESOLUTIONS AT BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay branch of Women's Indian Association a meeting of women was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday to support Dr. Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill and to ask for the nomination of a few ladies to the Legislative Council. Mrs. Merabai M. Gilder, L. M. and S. presided.

Mrs. Gilder in opening the proceedings said they had met that afternoon to put on record their opinion on such subjects which were of great importance to the country and the women. She put the country first because though it may seem to some people that they were selfishly claiming privileges for their sex, they were doing so not from any selfish motive but for the good of the country. There were many disadvantages of early marriage. At the early age the girl was not fully developed and the untimely strain made the child wives suffer for their lives from such diseases as anaemia, diarrhoea, and tuberculosis, etc. Also in one's life, the age of 12 to 16 was very important from the point of education. Education was an important factor for a girl and still more important for a future mother. If a woman was educated, she would like to see her children educated and developed, which would make them good citizens. It was important, therefore, to raise the age of consent from 13 to 16 years. They should, therefore, urge the Legislative Assembly to pass the bill unmodified making the age for the consummation of marriage for girls at least 14 years.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE.

Referring to the second resolution, she said it was necessary that Government should nominate women on the legislature as subjects pertaining to public health, sanitation, and prostitution were expected to come before the Councils and the Assembly. There were only a few weeks left for the elections and they had no sufficient time to work up the constituency. She hoped therefore, Government would make suitable nominations of women to safeguard the interests of women folk in India.

Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata then moved the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

That this meeting is of opinion that the system or early marriages prevalent in India is harmful and detrimental in its effect on the women in the best interests of India and urges that efforts should be made to raise the age of consent ultimately to 16 years. This meeting gives its wholehearted support to Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill raising the Age of Consent from 13 to 14 years.

This meeting requests the Government of Bombay to nominate some women as members of the Provincial Legislative Council for the next session, as after the Bill removing sex disqualification was passed there was not sufficient time for women to work up the electorates.

Mrs. Tata said they should whole-heartedly support Dr. Gour's bill which was for the benefit of the women of India. She narrated at length the disastrous results of child marriage and hoped, the age would be raised later from 14 to 16 years.

Mrs. Cooverbai D. Kalyanji seconded the motion while Mrs. Suffi Tyebji, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Pushpavanti N. Kapoorchand supported it and it was agreed unanimously.

Mrs. Nensukh M. Merchant then moved and Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai seconded that this meeting authorises the President to send copies of the first resolution to the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly and Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, and a copy of the second resolution to the Hon the Home Member of the Government of Bombay.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, October 18.

Lala Ramchand of the Amritsar District has been nominated by His Excelleney the Governor to be an additional member of the Punjab Legislative Council to represent the labouring classes. Lala Ramchand has been an industrial wage earner for some years. He is now the President of the Dhariwal Uplift Club and a member of the Managing Committee of the Dhariwal Co-operative Credit Society, Limited.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

ALLAHABAD, October 18.

The Subordinate Judge of Allahabad has passed orders on the law points raised in the suit filed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, against the Municipal Board of Allahabad for an injunction to supply him with wholesome water and in sufficient quantity. The Sub Judge found that the Board was amenable to the Civil Court for the due performance of its statutory duties, and in its discretion the court could issue the injunction prayed for. The case was adjourned for taking evidence on facts.

Reports from the Allahabad District show that Ramlila processions were taken out in several tahsils with music without any trouble resulting.—A. P.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Lahore on 31st October at the residence of Raja Narendranath, the President.—A. P.

HEAVY SLUMP IN SILVER.

DUE TO CURRENCY REPORT AND CHINESE WAR.

STERLING EXCHANGE "STEADY" GOLD LOWER.

(From Our Correspondent).

Bombay, Oct. 19.

There has been havoc in the Silver Markets all over the world—due mainly to two causes.

1. Currency Commission's Report, asking the Government "slowly" to dispose of its silver hoardings within 10 years.

2. Civil War in China, very near Shanghai, which is in danger of an imminent attack.

The Chinese authorities have cut of the railway lines south of Shanghai, to save the city from an attack. But, the heavy slump in London—Shanghai Exchange, which is quoted at about 2s. 3-3/4d.; a heavy drop of 1-1/2d. in 2 days, clearly points to a state of panic in the city.

The London cable says:—"Market weak. China sold. Continent sold heavily. Buyers holding back. Declining tendency. Continental sales are likely to continue."

London Spot: 24-3/16d. —13/16d.
London Forward 24.1/16d. —3/4 d.

Our market was demoralized on receipt of cabled news of heavy slump in Silver, in China, London and New York markets. Chokseys were heavy sellers in the 2nd settlement, which went down from Rs. 54-8 to Rs. 53/10,—while, the "Bull" operator was mostly quiet, but gave some support in the 1st settlement, which opened at Rs. 56/4 and quickly went down to Rs. 55/8. The settlement difference widened to Rs. 2 in the afternoon. In the evening there was profit-taking by the "Bears," who covered at the lower rate. The rates to-day were the lowest on record, since 25 years. There is great nervousness in the market.

The rates at 5-0 in the evening were:—

1st settlement	Rs. 56-3
2nd settlement	,, 54-6

GOLD LOWER—EXCHANGE "FIRM."

Gold ruled lower, due to exchange being "firm" at about 1s. 5.7/8d. Opening at Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 1st and 2nd settlements the prices went lower, until at 5.0 in the evening, the rates quoted were Rs. 21/6/9 for 1st as well as 2nd settlement.

There is a heavy upward movement in the Japanese Exchange, which rose to 2s. 7/32d. a rise of 1/8d., according to cabled news received to-day.

Francs also were strong and were quoted at 167-125 for £1.

Shanghai-Bombay Exchange has dropped from Rs. 165 to Rs. 160½ to-day—a drop of Rs. 4-8 in a single day!

FALL IN SILVER PRICES.

BELOW PREVIOUS RECORDS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

New York—Following weakness in London, bar silver dropped two cents, the sharpest decline in the present reaction, bringing the price to fifty-two cents. This is slightly below the previous record in 1921 slump. Latest selling movement originated on the recommendation for adoption of the gold standard for India. It has reduced the market value of silver over ten cents within two months.—Reuter.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on:—In District Treasuries 30th June 1926 2,51,86, 31st July 1926 2,37,69, 31st August 1926 2,29,18, 30th Sept. 1926 2,31,44.

Balance on—With the Imperial Bank of India:—30th June 1926 32,30,00, 31st July 1926 36,29,53, 31st August 1926 35,44,54, 30th Sept. 1926 20,19,87.

Total:—30th June 1926 34,81,86, 31st July 1926 38,67,22, 31st August 1926 37,73,72, 30th Sept. 1926 22,51,31.

TATA STEEL CO. SCHEME.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN RECORDING VOTING.

The record of the voting on the directors' scheme concerning the second preference shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., has not yet been submitted to the Chamber Judge of the Bombay High Court owing, it is reported, to the absence from Bombay of Sir Dorab Tata. On his return, his solicitors will draw up an affidavit which will be sworn to and filed in the Court by Sir Dorab. The Judge is likely to have it placed before him in a few days. A date will then be fixed for the passing of orders.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information)

JANUARY.

	19th October, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	12.86
To-day's Opening Rate	12.82
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	1.78
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	19th October, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	6.88
To-day's Opening Rate	6.93
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.94
Difference	+.06
Khandi Closed	263-0-0
Sewri Closed	261-0-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 1926

POONA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Agriculture Show which is to be opened to-day at Poona by His Excellency the Governor is, in its scale and comprehensiveness, the first of its kind in this Presidency if not in India. The enthusiasm and co-operation it has evoked from the public all over the Province and beyond, from Princes, leaders, officials, landlords and ryots alike are indicative of the people's genuine and growing interest in agriculture and promise phenomenal success for the Show. Hundreds of enquiries are said to be pouring in from all parts of India and even a section like the Poultry Show, which is not fancied by many Hindus, has attracted 300 entries from all over the country, and the daily growing magnitude of the work is said to have already far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the organisers. Every conceivable branch of agriculture has a separate stall or Court for it, which will include the finest available exhibits, even water-divining, the ubiquitous Major Pogson not being left out. The best practical methods of agriculture will be shown in their operations along with the implements and the accessories used, and the successful results of several operations initiated some time ago will be demonstrated to the visitors. The educative value of these demonstrations is incalculable. In so far as they are shown to be successful they must carry conviction to the most conservative ryot. Thus in the Fertilisers Court there will be large numbers of exhibits plainly showing in actual growth just how much extra profit can be made by the use of artificial manures. The Live Stock Section is said to be the most valuable collection of farm animals ever collected in one place in India. The "Kankrej" cattle of Gujerat are a magnificent draught breed but are usually considered useless for milk But at the Show, Dr. Mann assures us, it will be possible to see "Kankrej" cows capable of giving five thousand pounds of milk per annum and to learn the secret of evolving this remarkable breed. Dr. Mann rightly attaches great importance to the extension all over the country of cattle combining draught value and milk producing power; for thereby not only will the milk supply be increased but the smaller number of draught cattle that will then suffice will find the present inadequate fodder supply ample; which in its turn will make cattle improvement much more possible. By means of improved methods of agriculture, such as will be demonstrated at the Show, Dr. Mann estimates that within the next generation it ought to be possible to grow crops of at least 50 percent greater value than at present.

There is one Court in the Show which is of special importance and that is of subsidiary industries. About 95 per cent. of the land cropped in the Bombay Presidency is tilled without irrigation and even if all possible sources of irrigation are tapped there will still be about 85 per cent. of the land without irrigation. In this large proportion of the cropped area the peasant will be without occupation for the greater part of the year unless he has recourse to some subsidiary occupation. Without it an enormous amount of time and energy will be absolutely wasted. Here is the value of the Court of Subsidiary Industries. Of the several side industries exhibited, easily the most important ones are spinning and weaving. It is estimated that in this Presidency not less than 8 lakhs of people depend on hand-loom weaving for their living. Many of these are small agriculturists also. But one or two men suffice to attend to the hand-loom. What of the other men in the family or of those families which for one reason or other can not themselves take to weaving? Let the organisers of the Show and the visitors, who realise the need for a subsidiary occupation examine impartially the suitability of the various industries exhibited such as the making of sugar, vinegar and toys. They will readily see that these will suit comparatively a few people. With equal readiness they should be able to see that hand-spinning can suit one and all. Beyond the fact that the earnings of spinning are small—which are great as against nothing—not a single difficulty can be imagined against spinning. We are glad that the organisers have secured the services of the All-India Spinners' Association to demonstrate the utility of spinning and weaving. We have every confidence that the Association will impress upon the numerous visitors the special merits of hand-spinning. We do not at all suggest that those who can practise more lucrative home industries should yet take to hand-spinning. We recommend spinning only to those who cannot find a better substitute. Given an honest trial, hand spinning is bound to prove itself a serviceable handmaid to agriculture.

A MUCH-NEEDED RELIEF.

If the visit of H.E. the Governor of Bombay to the most important district in the Konkan results in the immediate redress of at least the two worst grievances the people of Ratnagiri suffer from, it will have done much to reconcile the ryot to the idea that gubernatorial tours are not mere empty shows. Sir Leslie Wilson's replies to the addresses presented to him by the local bodies of the place indicate a very welcome desire to see things for himself and to make a genuine attempt to grapple with the peculiar problems of the Konkan. But a Governor's sympathy is one thing; the rigour with which an inelastic administration proceeds with its work is quite another and the inhabitants of the Ratnagiri District will be well advised to continue to press their demand for adequate arrangements for the supply of pure drinking water and the provision of decent landing facilities even after the Governor's visit. Sir Leslie Wilson confessed his astonishment that a place like Ratnagiri where the annual rain fall amounts to a hundred inches or nearly four times that of Poona should present such great difficulties of water supply. But It is just this lack of water retaining quality of the Konkan soil which has prevented places like Ratnagiri and other coastal towns much nearer to Bombay than Ratnagiri from developing into ideal seaside resorts for the inhabitants of Bombay.

The Government of Bombay have until now neglected the problem of developing the Konkan area. It is left without easy and rapid means of communication. Even the main rivers are still without proper bridges and the question of a railway to the Konkan still hangs fire. The landing facilities are notoriously inadequate, and the ancient grievance of the inhabitants of Ratnagiri is likely in spite of the Governor's assurance to be left unattended to unless the municipality and the local leaders of Ratnagiri keep a watchful eye and inquire of Government how far the scheme of the Collector of the district is said to be preparing has materialised itself. This is not the first occasion that district officers are reported to be formulating schemes when the head of the Province come to visit their districts, but after the distinguished visitor has gone, the enthusiasm for the scheme on the part of officialdom also disappears. The Secretariat has a variety of objections against schemes for the betterment of communications in rural areas and it requires very often a district officer of indomitable persistence to get his ideas finally accepted. If the people of Ratnagiri want both landing facilities they will have to knock hard and continue to knock hard before the doors of State generosity are opened.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The Bombay Corporation has just passed a resolution asking its representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee to bring up and support proposals in that body which would hasten Prohibition. But unless the Corporation carries on a vigorous fight within its own administrative limits to encourage Prohibition, unless it takes up with the Government the issue of removing all liquor shops from the mill area as the first practical step towards Prohibition, not much can be done by its representatives in the Excise Advisory Committee. The public is by this time aware what little regard Government have for the "advice" of these Committees. Everybody is agreed, the Government, their Excise Minister, the Corporation of Bombay as well as the public that Prohibition is the goal. But mere agitation by the Corporation's representatives in a Committee whose advice is not sought for by Government unless it is convenient advice, will not help Prohibition. Let the Corporation ask its representatives to withdraw from the Committee in disgust and start an intensive campaign of its own. The results will be stimulating.

THE EMPIRE SENSE.

Mr. Bruce the Australian Premier, has ideas of developing the "Empire sense" and he made flattering remarks about the benefits to the Empire resulting from the deliberations of the Imperial Conference "if all the representatives at the Conference stated fully and definitely what they believed to be essential to the future safety and welfare and progress of the Empire." These deliberations are to be held in private and official accounts will be published of the proceedings, but considering the anxiety with which controversial points are conveniently eschewed from the agenda before the Conference, the proceedings are not expected to be in any sense lively or contentious unless, of course, the Maharajah of Burdwan asks, as the Indian 'representative', what status is to be accorded to this country in the Councils of the Empire, and how far are the self-governing parts of that Empire ready to co-operate with India in her march towards self-government. But this will be a controversial matter as the Conference is evidently not to discuss the vital questions of dominion status and nationhood. It will be busy discussing films, and wireless and cables, the development of Inter-Imperial trade relations and scientific research. India whose finances are controlled by an alien agency can have no real voice in these Inter-Imperial discussions so long as she is not herself a free and self-governing part of the British Empire.

THE ART OF SAYING "NUFFIN."

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

When inconvenient questions crop up the British method is for some time to lie low and like Brer Rabbit say "nuffin." Excepting the Socialist Press of England with its awkward habit of bringing into the unpleasant light of publicity aspects of British policy in the East which do not make England look quite like the guardian angel of peace, there appears to be a tacit understanding in all other organs of public opinion in Great Britain always to avoid comment on matters in which England does not come out very well in her relations with other Powers or other races.

What is Patriotism?

A very troublesome matter of this type is the Flag Controversy started by the Hertzog Government. An American weekly passing in review the growth of this agitation over the use of a particular flag in South Africa remarks that the Nationalists there want a flag of their own, recognising their independent status, while "the old Britons roar that never, never, never will they desert the Union Jack." To the "Saturday Review" which represents the point of view of the English middle classes this is all very unfortunate. It could never recommend these "roars." Its advice is to drop the whole controversy. Considering how public opinion in England, and English High Finance in particular, wish to keep in the good books of the South African magnates of commerce and industry, the 'Saturday Review's advice is intelligible. It dislikes most the idea in South Africa of settling the controversy by a referendum. "A question so provocative of race passion cannot be settled by pointing to a small preponderance of voters in favour of one side." The London paper knows that an overwhelming majority of Nationalists in South Africa will vote against the Union Jack, and its dislike of the referendum is therefore, based on very good reasons.

A Cruel Retort.

To us in India where Nationalist opinion is always keen on keeping up the boycott of British goods, this Flag agitation in South Africa is a valuable study. It typifies the struggle of a people against British domination. According to the American journal quoted above, feeling in South Africa against that domination runs so high that 'King George's whiskers have vanished from the stamps, replaced by springboks and old Dutch sailing-ships and orange trees, and the Dutch language has appeared beside English even upon the sacred silver coins." The British colonials "foam with rage and break up Nationalist meetings." They met their match, however, on one occasion in Durban when a Labour leader shouted at certain "patriotic" Britishers who tried to break up a meeting with cries of "Rule, Britannia," the effective retort, "I'll tell you what it is to be patriotic in Durban. It is to buy an American motor car and put in front of it a Union Jack 'Made in Germany.'" One can understand why the British Press says "nuffin" about the Flag controversy in South Africa except giving an occasional advise to drop it.

Wait and See.

Of course, nobody can give points to Mr. Baldwin in regard to this gift of saying and doing nothing. He does on rare occasions talk of giving a "square deal" to the unfortunate miners but his Government are determined that the best policy is the policy of "wait and see." This has angered the "Nation and Athenaeum" so much that for once it comes down from its high judicial pedestal and gives Mr. Baldwin a good smack for being a naughty boy. It hopes its readers will remember that the miners are ready to do now what it suggested to them "in the early weeks of the strike, viz., a return to work on the basis of the 1921 agreement," which means a reduction of ten per cent. in wages and the retention of the seven-hour day. But Mr. Baldwin will not budge. The miners want the Coal Commission to be reconstituted to arbitrate in the dispute. Mr. Baldwin now distrusts that Commission, and the "Nation and Athenaeum" remarks in disgust: "He seems to labour under the delusion that he can fulfil his role of impartial benovelence by speaking nicely to both sides. He cannot grasp that it is of the essence of the role that he should act authoritatively and if it need be unpleasantly." But how can he, when all his "authority" comes from the Conservative majority behind him, and that majority is not at all anxious to displease the mine-owners? As the "Daily Herald" remarks, "if Mr. Baldwin toys with an idea" which the owners fear "might possibly proide some slight check on their rapacity," what do they do? Their leader, Mr. Evans Williams, "cracks the whip again" and Mr. Baldwin becomes quiet.

British Policy in China.

The sympathy that the British Government feel for the Chinese aspirations to become a strong people with a stable Government is, of course, very well known. It was reiterated the other day at a public function in England by an official British representative in China. The precise nature of this "sympathy" is analysed by "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" in mail week. China, says this journal, is a land of enormous potential wealth and "modern capitalism has chance there of rehabilitating itself after the losses and upheavals occasioned by the Great War." So the Great Powers are sympathetic towards China and want to effect an economic penetration of that country. They have secured by force of arms rights which hurt the self-respect of the Chinese and when they object there comes the occasion for putting into practice their gunboat policy by Britain and other Powers But the Labour paper says that a better policy is that the Labour movement should demand "a complete withdrawal of all our nationals." This is a simpler and a more straightforward policy in its opinion than "to spend blood and treasure in a vain endeavour to rivet capitalism in China." The Chinese will be glad if this is done, but it is an advice sure to be laughed at as "silly and unpatriotic" in Whitehall and Lombard Street in London.

THE KHOTI SYSTEM.

(BY R. L. GHARAT.)

I.

The Khoti land tenure exists mostly in the Ratnagiri district and partly in the Kolaba and the Thana districts. "The Salsette Khots in the Thana and the suburban districts have their own peculiar institutions and usages. They obtained their grants from the British Government, and they do not claim to be the proprietors of the village. They are merely farmers of revenue or leaseholders of the villages they hold. The Khoti tenure in the Ratnagiri district and in the four Khoti talukas of Pen, Roha, Managaon and Mahad in the Kolaba district stands on a different footing. There is much in common between the Khoti in the Kolaba and the Khoti in the Ratnagiri districts. The Ratnagiri and Kolaba Khots do claim proprietory rights. The provisions of Khoti Act I of 1880 are not yet made applicable to the Khoti villages in the Kolaba district, though express reservation is made in Section I of the Act for extending it to them. The Kolaba Khots do desire that this Act should be extended to their villages, but Government do not yet think it desirable to do so." (Desai's Edition of the Khoti Act I of 1880, published with the approval of Government in 1913, page 3, with a slight variation.) The tenants' grievances which have figured prominently in the Press of late are peculiar to Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. In Kolaba the dispute is mainly between Government and the Khots.

Mr. Mountford's Investigation.

The report made to Government by Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., Commissioner. S. D., of his personal investigation into these grievances, and the Government Resolution thereon are so explicit that they leave very little for an outsider to say in the matter. Mr. Mountford was Assistant Collector of Kolaba several years ago, and as a fellow-member of the Local Board of the district I had opportunities minutely to observe his career in that institution and elsewhere. and from what I knew of him then and afterwards I can say that he must have, as the Government Resolution puts it, "addressed himself to the question in a commendably patient, impartial and sympathetic spirit and with an evidently genuine desire to arrive at the truth and to do justice to all parties."

The tenants' grievances in the Ratnagiri district are mostly due to the Khoti Act of 1880. Mr. Mountford found that some agitators wanted Government to cancel this Act, make all the tenants mere Dharekaris, paying only the Government revenue, and thus abolish the Khoti system. Government have done well in instructing the Collector to issue a proclamation informing the tenants that Government would adhere to the former agreement that "no new tenant rights would accrue in future, unless they were formally granted by the Khots themselves."

Origin of Konkan Khoti.

The Khoti system came into existence in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts long ago at a time when a good many villages in these districts were waste and the Government of the day could realize very little revenue from them. Sanads were, therefore, granted to enterprizing men, the Khots, to bring under cultivation the waste lands in these villages, recover from their tenants the rents agreed upon or settled by appraisement, pay the Government revenue and keep the balance to themselves as their proprietory share. The cultivators who were already in possession of their lands and cultivated them, as well as those who brought land under cultivation at the cost of their own labour or money at the time the Khots got the Sanads, became Dharekaris or privileged occupants, paying to the Khots only the revenue assessment recoverable by Government, and having heritable rights to sell, mortgage or lease the occupancies. The Dharekaris have no real grievances. The Khots formally received a certain percentage of the revenue as dhara compensation for collecting it, but of late Government have stopped it. The lands which the Khots themselves brought under cultivation by spending their money and labour were termed Khoti lands, and the tenants who cultivated them were *upri* or tenants-at-will and paid the rents agreed upon or often half a share of the rice produce and one-third of the varkas produce. This practice was called *mamul vahivat* or customary usage. It continued in Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts until the Khoti Settlement Act I of 1865 was passed.

Suits Against Government.

According to the Khoti Act of 1865 *all* the tenants under a Khot without distinction were entered as holders or occupants of the lands held by them in the Survey records.

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

The League's Record.

The recent session of the League of Nations, where "England expected every Swede to do his duty" and help England and France to carry out the arrangements they had hatched between themselves is now being subjected to general analysis in the European Press. Dr. Stresemann's Press in Germany is satisfied with the initial step German foreign policy has taken in securing a seat at the League's Council Table, Mussolini's papers ridicule the idea of disarmament, and the French journals show a non-committal attitude. They welcome Germany's entry but are not very enthusiastic about it. Of the English papers, the Labour journal, the "New Leader," courageously criticises the League Assembly which did not think it fit to make a little mention, since it last met, "of the trifling fact that a little nation has been wiped out by one of its members in Morocco or that a savage war rages in its Mandated Territory of Syria." It has not mentioned Abyssinia, says the paper, "nor does it appear to be incommoded by the guns on the Yangtse". Of course not! These are only trifling details, we suppose, in the process of teaching Western methods of progress to the East.

A Just Grievance.

Mr. Daud, the Indian delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, gave to a meeting of the Indian seamen in Bombay on Saturday last an interesting account of his work at Geneva and explained what methods Indian seamen must adopt to improve their conditions. At present they suffer from many disabilities, nearly all of which are preventible if only the State can be compelled to pay serious attention to their lot. They have to work on inadequate wages; their working hours are excessive and they receive insufficient compensation in case of accidents. But they suffer most from the system of recruiting which obtains at present and which is liable to much abuse. The Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1922 on which Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Daud served on behalf of the seamen while the shipowners had on it two European officers of the British Mercantile Marine, recommended the abolition of this system of recruiting through licensed Ship-Brokers and Ghat Sarangs. But it has not yet been abolished. This is a grievance which demands immediate redress and can be redressed. We do not know why the Government of India are so unwilling to open Recruitment Depots in Bombay and certain other ports in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee they had appointed.

Bombay Rescue Home

Fallen women are usually victims of depraved society and to deny them means of rescue is to carry depravity a stage further. Following the lead of the Salvation Army, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council started in 1921 a Rescue Home in Bombay, which is the first of its kind in the city, managed by Indian women. Its objects are to assist and rescue young women and girls from immoral surroundings and to train them to earn an independent and honourable living. For want of funds its work has been hitherto limited, only twenty-five women having taken benefit of the home upto now. There are at present twelve inmates, who are taught sewing, knitting flower-making and similar other work. The Council states that the monthly expenses of the Home are about Rs. 450 and appeal to the public for help. We cordially endorse the appeal. No amount of legislation by itself can effectually tackle the problem of prostitution unless it is supported by public institutions of this kind

Another Faulty Electoral Roll.

Are voters to be deprived of their votes because of the laxity on the part of those entrusted with the preparation of electoral rolls? A few days ago we pointed out some serious omissions in the roll for Vile Parle for which the authorities were themselves responsible. We now understand that there are similar omissions in the roll for Poona City. Some persons entitled to vote duly presented their names to the Collector of Poona for inclusion in the roll. Their claims were verified and their names were included in the tentative list put up in the Collector's Office. But those names do not appear in the final roll. When the irregularity was brought to the notice of the Collector, he, it is alleged, only gave an evasive reply and even refused to forward an appeal to His Excellency the Governor submitted through him. Th aggrieved persons have now appealed to the Governor direct. It is to be hoped the Legal Department to whom, we understand, the appeal has been referred will settle the matter equitably.

Prem Maha Vidyalaya.

The above institution of Brindaban was founded seventeen years ago by Raja Mahindra Pratap who gave to it his own spacious building and five villages the net income of which comes to about Rs. 3,30,000 a year, and also served it as science teacher. Placed thus above want and inspired by such a noble devotion to national education, this institution has had a uniformly successful career and now imparts, free from Government control, both literary and technical instruction of secondary and collegiate grade. Science, Civics and Economics are specially emphasised, on the literary side; and on the technical side, in addition to a general preliminary course in manual training, advanced optional courses are provided in carpentry, smithy, weaving, mechanical engineering. To a large extent Hindi is the medium of instruction, instruction is free of all tuition fees.

M. C. C.'S OPENING MATCH.

FIRST INNINGS' TALL SCORE.

BRIGHT AND FAST PLAY.

PARSI-MUSLIMS' POOR START.

The M.C.C. began the first match of their Indian tour when they played against the combined Parsi-Muslim team at Karachi yesterday. After nearly a whole day's right play the M.C.C. scored 339 runs. The Parsi-Muslim team made 45 runs for 4 wickets.

The following are the teams:

THE M. C. C. XI.	PARSI-MUSLIM XI.
A. E. R. Gilligan, Captain, (Sussex).	N. M. Dinshaw (Capt).
Mapor R. C. Chichester Constable (Yorkshire).	Gulam Mhomed.
G. F. Earle (Somerset).	H. M. Dinshaw.
R. E. S. Wyatt, (Warwickshire).	Abdullah.
W. Astill (Leicestershire).	Dastur.
G. Brown (Hampshire).	Minwalla.
M. W. Tate (Sussex).	Ebrahim.
A. Sandhom (Surrey).	M. J. Mobed.
J. H Parsons (Warwickshire).	Vania.
G. Geary (Leicestershire).	D. J. Mobed.
	Shaik Hussein.

M, C. C.	**First Innings**	**339**
Parsi Muslim Combined.	**,,**	**45 for 4 wkts.**

KARACHI, Oct. 19.

Under very hot sun, with cool breeze blowing from the sea, the M.C.C. began this morning, first engagement of their tour against a combined Parsi-Mahomedan Eleven. Nearly 2,500 spectators were present when Gilligan on winning the toss, elected to take the first innings and sent in Brown and Sandham to face the bowling of Gulam Mahomed and Minwalla. The first ball was sent down at forty minutes past eleven. Brown registered the first run of the second ball he received, and Sandham opened his account withfour to fine leg.

Brown had a narrow escape at the wicket when he had scored seven. He and Sandham were playing the bowling with ease and 30 were put on in 20 min. Sandham being a faster scorer, runs were scored mostly on leg side, Brown stepping across the pitch even to the straight balls. Ibrahim relieved Minwalla at 37 and soon afterwards the first wicket fell. Brown in attempting to pull to the leg put up an easy catch at square leg. He played a free game and was attractive to watch (42-1-14).

Parsons joined Sandham and had a narrow escape, M.J. Mobed being just little short in the slips. Sandham followed this piece of luck with four past in cover, and a similar shot on the leg. A side pull to the leg put Sandham's score three above half a century, but after two cuts to the point for two, his innings came to a close in trying to steer the ball through the slips. He gave an easy catch to the first slip. Sandham showed himself at ease with bowling and was very graceful on the leg side. He hit 8 fours (81-2-57).

Wyatt filled the vacancy and began with a few hard drives, but excellent fielding drove Wyatt to exploit the leg side against lefthand bowling. Hesitation before a run cost Parsons his wicket, the stumper throwing down the wicket from a smart return by Dastur (90-3-11).

A CENTURY REACHED.

Parsons was playing confidently and was distinctly unfortunate in the manner of his dismissal. Tate filled the vacancy and after scoring a single drove Ibrahim to the boundary. Century was hoisted immediately afterwards the game having then lasted an hour and fifty minutes. Wania and N. M. Dinshaw now came on in the place of Gulam Mahomed and Ibrahim. Wyatt cut Dinshaw for a brace repeating the stroke with similar results thrice in one over. Wyatt was doing most of the scoring and Tate only scoring off an apparently lose ball when he was ten. Gulam Mahomed dropped a simplest catch at Middon N. M. Dinshaw being the suffering bowler. Tate began his new lease of life by hitting Wania to the leg boundary. Wania and Dinshaw gave place to Gulam Mahomed and Ibrahim at 125. Ibrahim was getting lot of work on the ball and bowled without any luck. His deliveries often beating both batsman and wicket-keeper. Tate showed himself well-set just before the tiffin interval hitting Gulam Mahomed twice to a leg boundary.

AFTER LUNCH.

The play was resumed after lunch at ten minutes to three, Wania and Ibrahim start the attack. Wyatt sent up 150 with a lucky four through slips off Ibrahim. The next decade was signalled immediately afterwards, Wyatt hooking Gulam Mahomed (who had replaced Wania) to leg for four, and D. J. Mobed, stumper, twice letting the ball go to the boundary in one over. When the score was 174 Wyatt gave a difficult chance in slips, D. J. Mobed, being just able to touch the ball. A series of boundary hits hastened the advent of a second century which was reached at 25 minutes past three. Wyatt had at this stage 52 and Tate passed fifty mark with a hefty pull which landed just short of boundary. Tate was now overshadowing Wyatt and hit out at almost every ball. Gulam Mahomed was not slow in taking advantage of this and soon deceived him into playing the ball with his legs. (213-4-57). Tate played a very free game once he had got his eye on the ball and his score included ten fours.

Astill was the next man. In the quick change in bowling he failed to keep down the runs. Gulam Mohamed was brought on again and proved immediately successful in tempting Wyatt to jump out of the crease. He was keeping excellent length and found excellent assistance behind the stumps. (236-5-63). Wyatt played forceful cricket and his chief hits were eight fours. Earle joined Astill and began with a powerful drive to the boundary. The game was becoming brighter, Earle having put vigour into batting. At 248 Astill drove hard into the hands of Gulam Mahomed at mid off.

SPECTACULAR HITS.

Gilligan joined Earle who greeted his skipper with a hook to square leg for six. Earle delighted the crowd who now numbered about 3,000 with some spectacular hits, but excellent fielding in the country saved many runs. Gilligan lost his partner at 265, Ibrahim breaking through Earle's defence with a fine length ball. This was the first success of this left-hander who was bowling to hit the wicket all the time, and was not only keeping batsmen playing but was beating them often, though without luck. Geary filled the vacancy. Gilligan and Geary were not out at tea interval.

SPARKLING HITS ALL ROUND.

The play, on resumption was dominated by Gilligan who sent up three hundred as a result of some sparkling hits all round the wicket. He scored very fast, mainly on off-side. He lost Geary at 303, N. M. Dinshaw bringing off a splendid catch in the slips. (303-8-1). Chichester Constable now joined his captain and saw him get a fresh lease of life at 47, M. J. Mobed dropping a hot catch at mid-off. Gilligan reached his fifty after having been at the wickets for an hour, his score including six fours. Chichester Constable, though unable to keep pace with Gilligan, played strongly with neat square cuts bringing in many runs. In trying to turn Mainwalla to the boundary, he was well held by Dastur at backward point (335-9-17). Boyes was the lost man in. He stayed to see three runs added before Gilligan was out in a curious manner. He drove Shaik Hussain straight, giving the latter a hot chance; but the latter dropped it. Gilligan tried to snatch a run but Hussain promptly threw the ball to the wicket-keeper before Gilligan had time to regain his crease. Gilligan played aggressive cricket apparently to make the best of the opportunities. He hit eight fours.

A POOR START.

The M.C.C. Team's inning closed at 20 minutes past 5.

The combined Parsi-Mahomedan XI began their first innings at 5.40 sending in Abdullah and N. M. Dinshaw (Captain). Geary and Tate started the attack. The first ball yielded four byes, and Abdulla beautifully cut the next through the slips for a brace. N. M. Dinshaw and Abdulla were playing as though the bowling was not above the ordinary and frequently elicited cheers for their pretty strokes. Disaster befell the combined side early, on Abdulla being clean bowled by Geary (8-1-3).

N M. Dinshaw was joined by H. M Dinshaw and some steady cricket ensued. Matters looked promising when the pair scored some singles in quick succession. The aspect of the game was changed, however, when H. M. Dinshaw was run out. In responding to a call from his captain two runs had been scored from a drive into country and N. M. Dinshaw foolishly called for a third.

A smart throw to the wicket-keeper by Gilligan gave H. M. Dinshaw no chance (13-2-2.) Minwalla filled the gap. Cricket was never dull during the combined innings, only very keen fielding keeping runs down. N. M. Dinshaw lost his wicket from his first mistake in trying to pull Tate to leg. He completely missed the ball and was bowled (21-3-7). Gulam Hussain joined Minwalla

(Continued on page 8-

EFFECTS OF COAL STOPPAGE

KEY INDUSTRIES SERIOUSLY AFFECTED

FUEL FAMINE IN GERMANY AND FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The effects of the coal stoppage are exemplified by notable contractions of the exports of staple manufactures. Returns for September included cotton worth 3,505 thousand sterling, and iron and steel worth 1,685 thousand, compared with September last year, while the shipbuilding has sunk to the lowest level for 17 years. The unemployed excluding the miners at present, number 1,573 thousand, an increase of 45,000 over last week. Nevertheless, the production of coal is being accelerated daily and has reached twenty per cent. of the normal. This is reflected in the reduction of domestic price to 51 pence per hundred-weight, but the shortage of material for fuel is affecting practically all the industries, chief sufferers being engineering, iron and steel, potteries and textiles. Some imported material is being used, but prices are mostly prohibitive.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The business and commercial markets have also been checked, but it is believed that should favourable development arise, markets would soon respond. The stoppage, however, is filling the pockets of the owners of tramp cargo vessels and is producing prodigious demand for domestic oil-stoves. There are few other bright spots excepting firmness of sterling which in view of unfavourable trade returns for September, has caused surprise in some quarters.

RUHR AN DGERMAN MINES STOP EXPORT.

The spokesman of the American Government in his speech at Washington recently drew attention to the fact that Britain has not drawn a dollar of her 300 million dollar credit, established at the time of the restoration of the gold standard. With the arrival of hard frosts, Britain is by no means suffering alone. Gothenburg cable reported on the 9th instant, imminence of fuel famine, and a Berlin message says that the authorities have prohibited export from East German mines except under license and the Ruhr Syndicate has been ordered to give precedence to home market.

FRENCH MINE CLOSING DOWN.

Reuter's Paris correspondent reports that curtailed exports from Ruhr are most detrimental to the French foundaries, one of which, Tricnac notifies that it is closing down, rendering 1,000 employees idle, unless supplies are forthcoming immediately. A Copenhagen message says that the City Corporation foreshadows rationing of gas and electricity and prohibition of electric signs and declares that Denmark is faced with a most gloomy prospect, owing to her dependence on foreign fuel.—Reuter's Special.

The coal stoppage has now entered upon its 25th week and there are no signs of early settlement. Meanwhile miners' relief funds including 1,200 thousand sterling received from Russia and elsewhere, are exhausted and an appeal is being made for further funds for food and clothing for the miners' wives and children. Mr. Cook's efforts to stem the breakaway have had appreciable success. A number of men working in pits in the neighbourhood of Leigh, where Mr. Cook made a speech yesterday, has fallen by two to three thousand and Notts and Derby figures to-day show decline of 3,488. A few safety-men came out from a colliery in the Ammon Valley in Wales, but were immediately replaced by volunteers. According to the official figures 219,000 thousand miners were working to-day, a decrease of 17,000 compared with previous return. This is apparently to be attributed partly, to Mr. Cook's activities and partly to the usual Monday absenteeism.—Reuter.

MINERS' OPPOSITION WHITTLING DOWN:

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

Although circumstances beyond their control prevent the executive of the Miners' Federation, from carrying out the main proposals of the recent delegate conference for "intensifying the struggle" in the coalfields, the efforts of the leading officials in various areas to bring out some of the men who have returned to work, may during the current week result in reductions in the number now employed. The prospects of securing the withdrawal of the safety men, embargo on foreign coal or levy on other unions have practically disappeared and the only means at the disposal of the executive for intensifying the struggle is to inducce a substantial number of men to leave the Midlands and other pits which are now working.

FUTILITY OF THE RESOLUTIONS

Several days must, however, elapse before the effect of any of the propaganda will be felt. In Nottinghamshire the executive have nominally the authority of the local miners' association, which has balloted its members with the result that over 14,000 voted for continuance of the stoppage and less than 3,000 for return to work. The importance of this decision, however, is completely discounted by the fact, that the federation membership in Nottinghamshire exceeds 55,000 and that already there are in that county 35,000 miners at work. These were not permitted to take part in the ballot. Scarcely a less anomalous situation exists in several other areas and the "Manchester Guardian" thinks it possible that by the end of the week the futility of the conference resolution will be apparent and opponents of it including the Secretary of the Federation, Mr. Cook and its Presidents Mr. Smith will be justified. For the present, however, the conference resolution has tied the hands of the executive.—B. O. W.

SITUATION IN CHINA

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPS FIRED AT

RUMOUR OF ATTEMPTED RISING IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Shanghai.—A telegram from Hankow says that the Cantonese troops fired on the British gunboat Bee as she was escorting British merchantmen from Ichang to Hankow. The gunboat replied to the fire, silencing her assailants. There were no casualties on board Bee.

Rumours that Hsiachao, the Civil Governor of Chekiang had rebelled against Sunchuanfang and that the Southern forces were plotting to create a rising in Shanghai, caused some little excitement in Shanghai, but nothing serious has developed. It appears that some Chekiang troops moved from Changchow to Kashan 45 miles southwest of Shanghai, but they have since retired 12 miles towards Hangchow. Hsiachow denies that he has declared his independence.

With regard to the rumour that 1,200 of Sunchuanfang's troops perished in incendiary fire on steamer at Kiuklang, the facts are that fire destroyed the ship, but there were no casualties.

Peking.—A message from Hankow says that American merchantman Iping was heavily fired on between Shasi and Ichang on October 12th. Chinese troops subsequently attempted to commandeer the vessel, but they were cleared off by armed guards from an American gunboat. Iping has since suspended sailings. Many British vessels are reported to have been fired on below Hankow.—Reuter.

FRESH DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA.

CHEKIANG FORCES REPULSED.

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

A fresh development in the Chinese civil war occurred during the week end, in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. The Chinese Civil Governor of Hankchow, the capital of the province of Chekiang, declared that province to be independent of Marshal Sunchuanfang who is at present opposing the Cantonese in Kiangsu Province with most of his troops. Chekiang forces participating in this move entrained for Shanghai, probably with the object of seizing the arsenal, but their progress was impeded by the Shanghai authorities, who cut the railway and took vigorous measures to deal with any local disturbances. Meanwhile foreign settlements are understood to be mobilising their volunteers as a precautionary measure and foreign gunboats are standing by. Chinese refugees are pouring into foreign quarters for the protection.—B. O. W.

SHANGHAI MILLS RESUME

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Workers of Ewo numbers one and two mills resumed yesterday and all British and Japanese local mills are now working normally.—Reuter.

RELIEF OF MINERS.

SOVIET TRADE UNION'S GIFT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Moscow.—The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions has transferred another half a million roubles to the British Miners' Federation for the relief of miners. This about represents the deduction of one per cent. on monthly wages.—Reuter.

MINERS' "COUNCIL OF WAR"

LEADER'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

There is prospect o f lively times at Nottingham in connection with the visit of miners' leaders for "Council of War". When Mr. Cook arrived to-night, the management of a hotel, where he had booked room advised him that it would be safer to seek private lodings. Mr. Cook declined and it transpired that notwithstanding the fact that the hotel management kept the number of his bedrood secret and even changed it, the local opponents discovered it. The management informed the police and the inspector interviewed Mr. Cook. The leader of the hostile force then agreed that Mr. Cook should not be molested that night but declined to give guarantee for the morrow.

It was stated that the hostile party originally intended to seize Mr. Cook and tie him up in the market place with the Union Jack around his waist. Forty men were in attendance to carry out the plan. Mr. Cook interviewed stated that he refused to move from the hotel whatever the consequences might be. He added that the "Council of War" had decided to include, the whole of and Mr. Herbert Smith would speak at Mansfield to-morrow.—Reuter.

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

'REMEMBER 9TH NOVEMBER"

SWARAJIST LEADERS ON COMING ELECTION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at the Mulji Jetha Market on Tuesday night, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, when speeches were made on the forthcoming elections.

Mr. Deshpande said owing to the multiplicity of political parties in the country the voters were faced with the difficulty of deciding as to whom they should give their votes. He asked them to give their support to the Congress Party, as that was the party was most representative of the public. While Indians were quarrelling between themselves, the bureaucracy was gaining more and more ground every day. Of the four principal parties in India, Congress Party had at its credit great services done to the country and therefore, it was their duty to vote for the Congress candidates only, he said.

DANGEROUS APATHY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was a matter of great regret to him that the merchants of Bombay should not take greater interest in these elections which concerned them most. India was the most heavily taxed in the world, and even in India Bombay was the most heavily taxed province, and in the city itself the taxation was the heaviest in India. In the next Council many taxation Bills would have to be considered for the Government would have to make up the enormous losses suffered by them in the Back Bay Scheme and if the voters did not send Swarajists there in larger numbers then the interests of the mercantile community and the country in general would be very much neglected. Therefore, it was their duty to give their votes to the Swarajists and Swarajists only.

Mr. B. T. Desai said as long as their demands were not granted, the Congress had decided that Swarajists should not accept offices. It was no use accepting office, so long as they had no power, initiative and responsibility, and those who were scrambling for Government jobs now were wrong in so doing. He asked them to vote for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was the only candidate of the Congress for a seat in the Assembly. They could not find a better man to represent their interests in the Councils, he said. He also asked them to vote for the Congress candidates for the local Council. If the voters were true to the country, he was sure, all the Congress candidates would easily be returned to the legislatures. He asked them to remember the 9th November for as their decision on that day depended the future of their country.

ANSWER TO CRITICS.

Mr. Purshottamdas Trikumdas rebutted the statement made by the Responsivists that at the Swaraj Party's meeting they heard nothing but abuses of their opponents. He asked them to bear witness and say whether they had heard there a single word of abuse of the other parties that night. The Responsivists had also complained that the Swarajists had not yet informed the world of their policy, yet strange to say the very person who had made that particular statement was a shining light of the Swaraj Party only a few months ago. If however that gentleman wanted to know more about it, then the best thing for him was to rejoin the Swaraj Party which he had now deserted. In conclusion the speaker asked the voters solidly to vote for the Congress candidates who alone would protect the interests of the public.

CURE FOR DEPRESSION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said their economic condition had become so acute now that many of the merchants were suffering heavy losses. It was impossible to sell anything, because people were unable to buy. The depression was general and was felt in every department of trade. The mills were making no profits; on the other hand they had large stocks on hand which they were unable to sell. There was, fortunately, no scarcity or famine in the country, and yet how was it that there was so much general depression? Had they considered the question as to why there was so much depression during the last five years? The one and the only reason for this heavy depression was the exchange policy of Government. Every day prices were sliding down and the number of insolvents was growing. The depression was due to one reason only—the dealers or manufacturers were unable to get a fair price for their wares. At the bottom of the whole thing was the currency and exchange policy of the Government, which they were manipulating to the loss of Indian traders. Government were breaking their promises and people were suffering. Only that day a big merchant had told him that if the exchange remains at this rate all the mills would have to be closed in the next four months. Sir Basil Blackett had accused Bombay of speculating in exchange and thus of bringing it down. If the exchange could be brought down by mere speculation, then the Bombay merchants would have done it long ago. The policy of Sir Basil was most dishonest and mean for it was beggering both the poor and the rich in the country. It was killing people and starving them. It was most ruinous to them, particularly to merchants, and the result was the trade depression. The real culprit was Sir Basil Blackett who had brought about the present exchange position. The next Assembly would have finally to decide on the question and it was for them to send only such men there as would protect the interests of the people.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji said he was an importer of piece-goods, yet he strongly condemned the ruinous exchange policy of Government. His profit was always there whether the exchange was 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d., but it was the poor artisan and the poor peasant who were be-

(Continued on next page.)

BE BUSINESSLIKE.

VOTE FOR TRIED AND BEST MEN,

A well-attended public meeting of the residents of Parel was held at Lalbaug on Monday night under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Bombay Branch, when Messrs. M. R. Jaykar, L. R. Tairsee and Dr. N. D. Savarkar spoke on "The Coming Elections". Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee presided.

Dr. Narayan Damodar Savarkar, a candidate for the local Council from Bombay North, who spoke first, defended the policy of Responsive Co-operation which he styled as "the most practical policy that could be adopted under the existing circumstances in Indian politics." He at first explained the power of voters and said that the future of the country depended upon 80 lakhs of voters of India. It was a very great power in the hands of voters; and the vote should be used most discriminately. Every vote cast in the ballot-box by one who had not the interests of the country foremost at his heart, and who overlooking the welfare of the country were seeking after self-interests, who after entering the legislatures did not want to stick to the promise which he would give to the electorate, was a misuse of the vote; it was a vote cast in favour strengthening the bureaucracy.

The speaker then explained the meaning of Responsive Co-operation. He said that the Responsivists were neither anti-Congress, nor wreckers of the Congress. On the contrary they were staunch and ardent congressmen, many of them being office-bearers of the Congress Committees. They were, if not more, as much patriotic and faithful to the Congress as their brethren the Swarajists were. Therefore, they should dismiss the wrong impression of the Responsivists being anti-Congress or non-Congressmen, created in their minds by the speeches of Swarajists.

"MISUSE OF CONGRESS FUND."

The speaker then referred to the misuse of Congress Fund made for one particular party of the country, simply because it happened to be in a majority. The money was collected by Mahatma Gandhi not from the Swarajists alone nor were they collected with the object of advancing the cause of the Swaraj Party, which was only one of the Parties in the Congress. The money was collected from rich and poor, men and women, boys and girls alike, for the purpose of accelerating the national work, the constructive programme of national education, khaddar propaganda, removal of untouchability, improving the lot of miserable labourers and wage-earners and so on. The object of the collection of that Fund was never to advance the object of one particular section of the Congress. To spend hard-earned money of the Congress after the election campaign of the Swarajists was a great misuse of that money.

Concluding, the speaker, compared the programme of the Swaraj Party with that of the Responsivists. The first, he said, was the programme of inaction, and was unsuitable to the country under the existing conditions. The Swarajists wanted to enter the Councils on the strength of the electorates' votes with a programme of walking out of the legislatures; but they would change their view if the Congress session at Gauhati would resolve so to do. Thus they wanted to obey the mandate of the Congress and not that of the constituency which returned them. Quite against that the Responsivists had a fixed programme, for which they wanted to enter the legislatures. They did not believe in futile walks-out and walks-in. They wanted to capture every post of power and use it in the country's interest and fight the bureaucracy with that additional power. "It is for you," Dr. Savarkar said, "to choose between the two programmes with utmost discrimination and once you make a choice, stick to it, and vote for the candidate who would stick loyally to it."

BE BUSINESS-LIKE

Mr. Mawjee Govindjee Sneth, another candidate from Bombay North, said that there were a dozen candidates for three seats for Bombay North, and he described how some of them were employing every means of canvassing votes for them. He said they should be business-like with the business-like bureaucracy and should take as much advantage of the powers given to them by the unsatisfactory constitution that was given to them. That was what the country's interests demanded of them. He, therefore, appealed to the audience to think a hundred times before they decided to vote for any particular candidate. They should look to his antecedents and the work be promised to do.

WALK-OUT POLICY HARMFUL

Mr. Jayakar who spoke next in Marathi, explained in brief the principles of the Responsive Co-operation Party and their differences with the Swarajists. Both of them had the same object of winning Swaraj. The difference was about the way of attaining it. The Swarajists thought they would make progress towards Swaraj if they walked out of the

(Continued on next page.)

BE BUSINESS LIKE

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Councils when the Government did not accede to the national demands. The Responsivists believed that the walk-out policy was in no way a wise one; on the contrary it was distinctly harmful to the ocuntry. It was by remaining firm in their seats and fighting the bureaucracy hard with evry weapon available that they would be able to extort something from the bureaucracy. Those who did not believe in the fight in the Councils should better not go there; but once one went there, he should not leave his seat leaving the interests of his constituency and the country at large unsafe in the hands of the bureaucracy. Concluding Mr. Jayakar asked the electorate to look to the antecedents of the different candidates and vote for tried politicians who would under all circumstances stand by the country's interests.

VOTE FOR TRIED AND BEST MEN

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings of the night said that he belonged to the Congress and to no party within or without it. He did not believe in Council-entry, but he believed at the same time that all the voters did not hold his views. He, therefore, asked those who believed in Council-entry to vote the best candidates. It was no use playing upon the feelings of the people and asking them to vote for those who wanted to non-co-operate from within the Councils. All that had proved to be tall-talk. The best way was to return the best candidates in the field irrespective of their parties. It was not fair or proper for any Party to use the name or agency of the Congress which was a national body. For election purposes or for party interests. Concluding, Mr. Tairsee advised the voters not to submit to any force or influence or pressure however great it might be, and not sell their votes, for by doing so they would be selling the interests of the country. He advised them to vote for men who were tried in the political field and who had pure public and private career at their back.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

IMITATE BALAKLAVA.

GANDHI WAY—ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ.

Under the auspices of the Sasti Taluka Congress Committee a public meeting was held about the forthcoming elections at Thana on Monday night, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Mr. Damle said at the previous night's Responsivists' meeting he wanted to make a statement, but his request was not listened to by both Mr. Jayakar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale. Mr. G. B. Pradhan had always worked he said against the Congress. He had never used a piece of khaddar in his life. Mr. Pradhan said he was working for the Congress, but he was really working against it.

At this stage there was adisturbance and the speaker was asked to resume his seat.

Mr. Nariman appealed to the audience to give Mr. Damle a patient hearing and asked Mr. Domle not to refer to personalities.

Mr. Damle said on the previous night they had made an attack on Mr. Trivedi without much ground for same.

The Chairman said he was only going to refer to parties and personalities so far as their principles were concerned and he was sorry that such a cultured and educated man as Mr. Jayakar should have indulged in personalities the previous night. But, said Mr. Nariman, he was not going to allow any one to refer to personalities. He asked them not to think of this or that gentleman, but to look to the Congress. He appealed to them to work to the Congress, that great institution for the last 40 years, the one institution in which all their patriotic activities were concentrated. They had to look to the prestige and traditions of the Congress. Even if the Congress had gone wrong they must say: Congress with all the faults and defects we adhere to you still.

INDIA'S GRAVEST POLITICAL CRISIS

If they came to the present political situation they would find the country passing through one of the gravest political crisis that had ever faced it. So long the Congress was attacked by the bureaucracy, but to-day they found that the Congress was being attacked both from within and without. Therefore, it was the duty of every Congressman and every patriotic young man to defend the Congress. If there were faults and defects in the Congress then they should join the Congress and remedy the defects. But once the mandate of the Congress was declared, there should be no question of right and wrong, and it must be obeyed. They should have more discipline and Mr. Nariman asked them to imitate the charge of the cavalry at Balaklava,—the Brigade charged the enemy knowing that certain death was facing it. He would appeal to them all to be disciplined as every individual had a right to express his views from within, but he asked them not to undermine the only great political institution in the country, for in that case it would be their undoing. If the Congress position were undermined they would all have to repent the day, for the Congress had the prestige of 40 years service behind it. When Mahatmaji joined the Congress and introduced the N.-C.-O. movement it was a sort of ultimatum to Government from the Indian nation. Mr. Nariman disagreed with those who said that the N.-C.-O. movement had done great harm to the country. To his mind, India had never seen more glorious days than during the years 1920 and 1921. Mahatmaji brought the Viceroy of India to his knees for the first time in the history of the country. It was a worthy achievement of the great N.-C.-O. movement. If the movement failed it was not due to the inherent defects of the movement or the party which advocated it. The fault lay with those people who did not join the Mahatmaji, but sided with the Government. If all people had sided with Mahatmaji, India would have had a different history now.

SWARAJIST ACHIEVEMENTS

The speaker then referred in the imprisonment of Gandhiji and nearly 40,000 patriotic Indians and the efforts of Mr. Das to build dians and the efforts of Mr. Das to build up the Swaraj Party. The programme of the Swaraj Party was the first departure from the N.C.O movement. It was a programme of rigidity, a programme of stong nationality, in which the self-respect of the nation was preserved, and was an other method of bringing the bureaucracy to its knees. There were people in the country who said that if the Swaraj Party had not been created it would have been better for the country. But, wherever the Swaraj Party was in a majority there it was able to carry out its policy. In the Assembly with the help of Mr. Jinnah and his Independent followers the Swarajists were able to throw out the Finance Bill, and Government felt powerless to introduce any new legislation. If Mr. Jinnah had continued the support which he gave in the beginning, the Swarajists would have been able to achieve much and the failure of Mr. Jinnah was the failure of the Swaraj Party. In his very first speech Mr. Jinnah had enunciated the principle of grievances before supplies, but he afterwards said that he had made a mistake. In the Bombay Council Mr. Jayaker went so far as to discredit the reforms and to say that they were a sham and unworkable and said that the country would have to be revolutionised and would have to separate itself from the British Empire. That was in March 1925 in the debate on the Muddiman Committee's report. Mr. Jayaker said if the British Cabinet did not accept the recommendations of the Minority Report, he would preach a revolution and would ask India to separate itself from the British Empire. In July 1924 Mr. Jayaker had made another speech in the council ridiculing the powers of the Minister and Mr. Nariman asked what had come over Mr. Jayaker since then. If anything, Government was giving them more kicks, and Birkenhead had said that all politicians in India should give co-operation in its fullest sense; otherwise there was to be no progress politically. Mr. Nariman assured them that they would get no response from the Government, and all that Lord Birkenhead would tell would be to wait for another 20 or 30 years. The speaker then quoted with approval a letter written by Dr. Tagore from England saying that India was under the heel of a carnivorous nation, meaning of men like General Dyer

RESPONSIVISTS AND OFFICES.

As far as the Responsivists programme was concerned he said not a single one of them was likely to be offered any office. Did the Responsivists think that the Government were going to send for them immediately the elections were over? He asked them whether there was a single Maharashtrian who would be so low and devoid of all self-respect as to accept a Government office in these conditions Mr. Nariman quoted a letter written by the Private Secretary to the Governor to the Sind Hindus telling them that since their representatives in the council were not giving their votes to Government, no preference would be given them in the distribution of Government offices. He appealed to the Responsivists since they were going to sit together in th Councils after the elections were over, not to quarrel with each others. Speaking about walk-in and walk-out, he said even Englishmen had admired these tactics, and he quoted Dr. Rutherford in support of his contention. In July 1924 it was Mr. Jayaker who had said in the council that unless they listened to his party he would advise it to walk out of the Council. The object of the walk-out was to create public opinion and that was done.

In conclution he appealed to the Maharashtrians to give their votes to real Congressman, who wanted to uphold the dignity of the country.

Mr. S. D. Deo said he did not care for personalities and he would not ask them either to vote for Mr. Trivedi or for Mr. Pradhan. He did not much know either of them. He himself was a humble follower of Mahatmaji and their Government had not come all the way to give India Swaraj. India had helped England during the war for making the world safe for democracy, for trampling down for over the military spirit of Germany. Indians had helped England to her utmost by giving her men and money and what was the result now after the war was won by the British. Even these councils were not won by India he said by her own efforts; they were conferred upon India by the British Government to deceive Mr. Woodrow Wilson. He firmly believed that Swaraj was impossible of achievement merely by working within the council. It was possible to gain liberty only by dying for it, by sacrificing their lives for it. Was there any one so foolish as to believe that Swaraj could be won by working the Councils?

POLICY OF DEFEATISTS.

The policy of Responsivists was one of despair, and were the politics of the defeated. The Ali Brothers wanted to establish a Republic in India and when they were imprisoned the All-India Congress Committee thought it only proper that the same resolution should be adopted by them. In 1924 a resolution was brought into the Assembly embodying their national demands, but Government did nothing in the matter. The policy of the Responsivists was therefore, that of defeatists! Any body could tell them to accept what was offered and fight for more and many of their friends might easily tell them what they should not do; but there were very few brave men who could tell them definitely what they should do. They had rejected Mahatmaji's programme, but so long as they could not bear arms and fight Government what other programme was there which was more acceptable or advantageous than that? They were talking to-day of Hindu-Muslim differences, Brahmin—non-Brahmin quarrels, and they were even saying that but for the British bayonets their women-folk would not be safe for a day! But they must know that it was better to die than rely on foreign bayonets. Concluding he asked them not to hanker after small things and neglect their great goal of Swaraj. They might get small advantages, but for the sake of their ultimate goal of Swaraj, they would have to forego these small advantages. It was mere humbug to speak of attacking the citadels of Government by going into the Councils. All that they could do in the Councils was to refuse supplies or throw out budgets. They could do nothing more than that. The next step was either to take up the sword, or to refuse taxes. They had therefore, no other way than to accept the programme of Mahatmaji.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES ALONE.

Mr. S. M. Puranjpye said it was unnecessary to speak much as they all knew all the sides of the question. Most of them must have made up their minds long ago, but he had come there to ask them to vote for the Congress candidates only. They might ask why they should vote for Congress candidates, and he would answer that question for them. For the last 150 years they were brought up as slaves and were they not tired of that degradation yet? If they were tired of it why were they voting for the Responsivists? Did they know for what principles and objects the Congress stood, and for what objects the Responsivists stood? Were they going to vote for people who were asking them to enter Government service? How many thousands of Government servants were there in the country and had that fact ever helped India to reach her goal. Did they really think that a few more posts now would hasten their goal? Did they not think that their goal was not merely more offices or jobs, but only Swaraj? Did they want Swaraj or freedom, or only more jobs that was the question before them. Did they want to make slaves of their children or freemen? Did they think that Tilak went to jail, and offered his life, for a few more jobs? If they wanted to accept offices, let them do so by all means, but let them not drag down the Lokamanya's reversed name in the mire. Mandalay or Yeroda did not point out the way to Government jobs! What did Responsive Co-operation mean? It meant co-operation only when there was a response from Government. Only beggars would accept whatever little was offered by Government to them, and again beg for more. But the Lokamanya was not a beggar; he was a born fighter and not a mere mendicant.

GANDHI WAY—ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ.

If they wanted Responsive Co-operation what was the Government's response to their minimum national demand made in the Assembly only a few months ago? What response had they get from Government, that they could cooperate with them now? There was only way to Swaraj and that was the Gandhi way of Non-Co-operation. Did Mr. Tilak tell his followers when he died that they should at once go and accept the smallest post at the hands of Government. Lokamanya's followers were saying to-day that consistency was the virtue of an ass, and naturally inconsistency was the virtue of wise men If there was one virtue in Tilak for which they all admired him most it was his consistency! He never changed his opinions every year to suit his convenience, nor was he ever thinking what opinion he should adopt next year. (Laughter). The Responsivists were rebelling to-day not against the Government but against the Congress. Their was no great bravery involved in raising the standard of revolt against the Congress—the one great political institution, their mother from whom they drew their inspiration and strength. Jobs were for the few individuals who were now fighting for them and scrambling for them, while freedom was for all. If there was any institution which was fighting for their freedom it was the Congress and it was their duty to support it and its candidates.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S ELECTION TOUR.

MEETINGS AT JULLUNDAR AND AMBALA.

From our Correspondent.

LAHORE, October 19.

Mr. Satyamurti accompanied by Dr. Satyapal visited Jullunder on the 18th instant. Lala Girdharilal had already reached there. Raizada Hansraj received the honoured guest. In the afternoon the party paid a visit to Kanyamahavidyalaya, the premier girls' college of Northern India. Classes of music, charkha and painting greatly interested Mr. Satyamurti and the party. Mr. Satyamurti expressed great satisfaction at all that he saw.

At night a well-attended public meeting was held in Gandhi Mandap. Sardar Harisingh, a nationalist and Akali leader, was in the chair. Mr. Satyamurti in a thrilling speech exposed the fallacies of the Independent Congress Party, and condemned the attempts on the part of interested persons to provoke communal tension and to canvass for votes on communal considerations. He said that the acceptance of ministerships with the present frame of mind of the Government was not consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the nation. He exhorted the audience to vote for Congress candidates only who, he said, were soldiers of the army of freedom. His speech produced a very good effect.

Dr. Satyapal explained in Urdu the principal points mentioned by Mr. Satyamurti, and narrated the negotiations that had been carried on with the Hindu Sabha but to no effect. He said that the Congress was and is absolutely prepared to arrive at an honourable settlement. He resented the Hindu Sabha decision in putting up Mr. Bakshi Tekchand against Lala Dunichand, president of the Punjab Congress.

Mr. Satyamurti left the same night for Ambala where he addressed a public meeting. The visit of Mr. Satyamurti to the Punjab has produced very beneficial results. His magnificent eloquence, his choice expression and logic, and his ardent enthusiasm appealed to the people. He has convinced many, encouraged many, and infused vigour and enthusiasm in many. He has promised to pay another visit to the Punjab to fight the battle of the Congress.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S SPEECH AT LAHORE.

PLEA FOR HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

LAHORE, October 18.

Mr. Satyamurti, who is touring the province to further the Swaraj Party Election campaign, addressed a well-attended meeting last night. In the course of his speech he explained the motives of his party, and criticised the programmes of the other parties. The programme of the Swaraj Party was to attain Swaraj which was the birth-right of the Indian nation. Without Swaraj, India would become poorer and poorer and therefore it was a question of life and death for the nation to attain Swaraj at the earliest possible moment. He appealed to his audience, to compare the programme of the Congress Party with the programmes of the other parties, and see for themselves which was calculated to bring about the spirit of resistance, unity and sacrifice, which would make the Government recognise India's God-given right to Swaraj.

He dwelt at length on the various anti-Congress parties, which he said were bankrupt of any political programme, and were exploiting communal passions and prejudices and setting up Hindus against Muslims and Muslims against Hindus. Finally he appealed to the audience to join hands and support the Congress in its attempt to establish Swaraj in the country, under which Hindus and Muslims would live as brothers and sisters as they had been doing till very recently.

Mr. Satyamurti left Lahore on a long tour which ends at Madras on October 26. He will be at Jullundur on the 18th, at Ambala on the 19th, at Lucknow on the 20th, at Benares on the 21st at Allahabad on the 22nd and at Bombay on the 24.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, Purshottam Tricumdas and D. M. Damle will speak on the ensuing elections. Mr. B. G. Khor will preside.

THE KHOTI SYSTEM.

(Continued from, page 6)

and the tenants-at-will were made to pay to the Khot eight annas or half a maund of unhusked rice as profit for every rupee paid as revenue. The term *profit* first used in this Act was a misnomer and led to most of the subsequent disputes. Government Resolution No. 2474 of 1886 has noticed this misuse of the word, which is supposed to convey the meaning that the tenants gave the excess over the revenue to the Khot as his remuneration for his trouble in collecting the revenue, but the fact is that it is his share as proprietor of the land brought under cultivation by his ancestors. The Khots thus got only a rupee and a half or a rupee and half a maund of unhusked rice for about two maunds which he formerly got. The Khots of the two districts objected to this procedure, and their villages were under attachment for three years. The Ratnagiri Khots filed suits against Government, while the Kolaba Khots agreed to abide by the Act on condition that the decisions in the Ratnagiri suits would be applied to the Khoti villages in Kolaba.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Justice V. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar and Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nair will act as additional judges of the Madras High Court for a year from October 20th, 1926.—A.P.

The Allahabad High Court reopened on Monday after the long vacation. The oath of office was administered by the Acting Chief Justice to three new judges, Messrs. Iqbal Ahmad, Pullan and Kendall.—A. P.

POONA DEFAMATION CASE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

POONA, Oct. 18.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, Sessions Judge of Poona disposed of to-day the appeal filed by Messrs. Jedhe, Jawalkar, Bagde and Lad, against the convictions and sentences passed by Mr. Fleming, City Magistrate. The case arose out of the publication of a pamphlet "Deshachedushman" (enemies of the Country) in which certain passages were alleged to be defamatory to the late Vishnushastri Chiplunkar. The convictions were set aside and all the accused were acquitted.—A. P.

PLAGUE IN A SHIP.

MADRAS, October 18.

After her arrival at the Madras Harbour this morning s.s., "Erinpura" carrying the mails and passengers from Rangoon was placed in quarantine, by the Madras Port Trust authorities, owing to a case of suspected bubonic plague on board. On enquiries being made it was learnt that there was no other case on board. All the passengers were disinfected on landing from the steamer.—A. P.

M. C. C.'S OPENING MATCH.

(Continued from page 7.)

Following some uninteresting cricket, Minwalla scored the first boundary of the innings, nicely turning Tate to the leg boundary. This sent up 30 as a result of as many minutes' play. Astill relieved Tate at 39 and met with success, soon afterwards Minwalla pulling the ball on to his wicket (45.4-14). The outgoing batsman played a fine game and did not treat the bowling with undue respect. Stumps were pulled up at 6.15, total scored being 45 for 4 wickets.

The following are the scores of the day's play:—

M. C. C. TEAM:—1st Innings.

Brown, c Dastur, b Gulam Mahomed	14
Sandham, c M J Mobed, b Ghulam Mahomed	57
Parsons, run out	11
Wyatt, st. D J Mobed, b Ghulam Mahomed	63
Tate, l.b.w, b Ghulam Mahomed	57
Astill, c Ghulam Mahomed, b H M Dinshaw	18
Earle, b Ibrahim	15
Gilligan, run out	57
Geary, c N M Dinshaw, b Ghulam Mahomed	1
Chichester Constable, c Dastur, b Minwalla	17
Boyes, not out	1
Extras	24
Total	339

PARSEE-MUSLIM TEAM.

1st Innings.

Abdulla, b Geary	3
N M Dinshaw (Capt.) b Tate	7
H M Dinshaw, run out	9
Minwalla, b Astill	14
Ghulam Mahomed, not out	13
Dastur, not out	0
Extras	6
Total (for 4 wkts.)	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

	Wickets	Runs.
Ghulam Mahomed	5	114
Minwalla	1	31
Ibrahim	1	84
Wania	0	24
N M Dinshaw	0	15
Shaikh Hussein	0	23
H M Dinshaw	1	24

REMEMBER 9TH NOVEMBER

(Continued from previous page.)

ing ruined and starved to death. Coming to the elections he asked them not to get puzzled by the large number of parties and candidates who had come forward for their votes. They had sent the Swarajists into the legislatures last time, and the Swarajists were there ready to give an account of their work. Were the other people, who were asking for their votes to-day, ready to give an account of their doings in the legislatures? What was the use then of speaking against the Swarajists? What work had the other parties done that they should be given votes. Speaking about Mr. Nariman, he asked who was there to show an equal amount of work in the Council? Had he ever discriminated as between Parsis and Hindus and Muslims while giving them his free servies? He also praised Mr. Desai and Mr. Purshottamdas. He asked them to give their votes only to the three Congress candidates and to none else. Mr. Jamnadas had done most valuable work in the Assembly and he had protected the interests of the public. The electors had to give their votes to the best and most deserving man in the city. He was one of the few members of the Assembly who had done the greatest service to the merchants of India and even the Finance Minister stood in awe of him. They had the greatest confidence in Mr. Jamnadas and he hoped Mr. Jamnadas would again be returned to the sphere of his great activities to serve the public. It was because of Mr. Jamnadas' great services in the cause of finance and currency had been admitted by every one that Sir Purshottamdas wanted him back there, and Mr. Vithaldas asked the public not to listen to the insane back bitings of interested parties.

As the result of the competitive examination held at Allahabad in September, 1926, Messrs. Jyotirmoya Banerji (Assam) and Vangal Srinava Krishnaswamy (Madras) who secured the first and second place on the list, have been appointed as probationers in the Indian Forest Service and will undergo training at the Forest College, Dehra Dun. —A. P.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

MR. KING DENIES STATEMENT.

RUGBY, Oct. 18.

Mr. Mackenzie King who represents Canada at the Imperial Conference as its new Premier gave an interview to a press representative to-day. He was asked about the possibility of the annexation of Canada to the United States. He declared:—Nobody in the Dominion takes the thought of annexation seriously. I don't know a living soul in Canada who is in favour of annexation, nor anybody who talks about it. It was equally absurd to suggest that American influence was increasing in Canada, and altering the tone of the country. Americans, as you know, he said, are great advertisers. We get literature and films from a source which is not British. No doubt this influence in the realm of ideas cannot be ignored, but it does not override all other influences, and it is no more calculated to alter the character of the British or, than the fact that Canada is benefitted from investments from America.

Mr. Mackenzie King added:—I think Canada's relations with the Motherland and with the other parts of the Empire were never happier than they are to-day. We have no grievances whatsoever and it would not be wise to be too ready to encourage any new methods of procedure or structural changes in our relations. The Empire as it evolves will find what it needs without mechanical assistance and certainly without revolutionary schemes.—B.O.W.

CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES.

ONE KILLED, 21 INJURED.

CALCUTTA Oct. 18.

The latest reports in connection with the immersion disturbance in Howrah show that 21 persons were injured of whom one has since died. The name of the deceased is Sheikh Ishaq who received a lathi wound on his head. This man, it is reported, was engaged in indiscriminate stabbing of the pedestrians when one of them struck him with a lathi.

In the first attack tramway conducter was stoned, as a result of which, one of his eyes was badly injured. Stone-throwing was also responsible for the smashing of the tower clock of the Gharyanpara Mosque. Six arrests were made on the spot on the day of the occurrence and 37 on Sunday. Everything is quiet to-day, and most of the shops have been opened. Panic, however, still prevails in the city.—Associated Press.

OPIUM-SMOKING IN MALAYA

STATE'S MONOPOLY OF THE SALOONS

LONDON, October 18

Successful experiment of the opening of the Government opium-smoking saloon, as mentioned in the Colonial Office report, relating to the Malaya, recording the increase of 1,400 thousand dollars revenue from chandu monopoly, due to extra sales arising out of the influx of immigrants attracted by the high wages in the tin and rubber estates. The Chief Secretary to the Malay States Government, asserts, that success of the Government saloon is very encouraging. At the end of last year, preparations were made to take over all smoking saloons in the Malay States, while the scheme of retail shops was also completed, and the aim of the Government to have all the sales of chandu, conducted by the Government officers, was now achieved. No licenses for sale of chandu will be issued this year.—Reuter.

OPIUM POLICY OF INDIAN GOVT.

LORD MESTON'S CRITICISM

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Presiding at a meeting of the East India Association, at which Sir Richard Dane read a paper on "Opium in China and India", Lord Meston criticised the "vicarious righteousness" of some Americans who attended the Conference, for the suppression of the Opium Smoking. He emphasised that India was in no way to be blamed for the introduction of drug into China.

Mr. Surendranath Mullick of India Council declared that "millions of tons" of liquor imported into India yearly were more harmful than the opium. He described Britain's action in abolishing opium trade of India as a political move by which the country lost six million rupees in revenue yearly, and the present producers of opium lost another six to eight millions.—Reuter.

EXILED RULER REINSTATED

LONDON, Oct. 19.

An official telegram received from the Governor of Gold Coast dated Kumasi says:—"I informed Kumasi Chiefs on October 13th that Prempen could be installed as Paramount Chief of the Kumasi. The news was received with great joy and expressions of deep gratitude and fervent loyalty to the King. The episode in Ashanti history, covering thirty years, thus ends in Prempeh resuming the rule of Kumasi tribes but not Ashanti which is now administered by several Paramount Chiefs."—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—In the finals of Men's Doubles of the British Covered Court Championships at the Queen's Club, Crole-Rees and Eames beat Sloem and A. H. Fyzee the score being 6/3, 6/2, 3/6, 6/3.—

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

STORES PURCHASE POLICY.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

(By "Kristodas.")

Of the different politics of the Government of India which deserve attack and and criticism from the public, the policy of the Purchase of Stores is not the least prominent. There has been agitation going on in the public press, on public platforms and in Legislative Chambers, as also on the part of the Chambers of Commerce against the method and manner in which the Government choose to place their orders for stores. These orders amount to crores of rupees and it is but natural that the House of Commons and the British press as well as the business community of Great Britain must be carefully anxious to secure a large slice out of all these orders. The self-governing countries use always the purchase of stores as an expedient for the development of their indigenous industries and if the Government of India had chosen to do it they could have used this particular weapon for the development of Indian industries. In fact, when the war was going on and when it was to the interests of England to purchase her articles in India, genuine efforts were made to tap the different indigenous sources and the efforts were to a large extent successful. It is not now the idea to make India self-contained and hence the stream of orders is again flowing in the direction of the British Isles, leaving the home supplying centres severely alone. The Railways form one of the principal departments for placing these orders and command a large patronage. Unfortunately, even the Railway orders go mostly outside India and when protests are raised, it is vaguely replied that it is the company-managed railways with board of directors in London who are the greater sinners. These pleas are merely superficial and meant mostly to mislead, for the Government have it in their power to compel the railway companies to place their orders in this country provided that the articles are available. Much light is thrown on the whole question by the evidence of representatives of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company before the Tariff Board. Both the representatives are retired civilians and so one may suppose that they would not go out of their way and bring discredit upon the Government. And yet they observe in their evidence before the Tariff Board that the industry in this country had not been treated fairly by the Railways concerned in connection with orders and that their quotations had from time to time merely been used by the Railways in order to obtain lower prices in England from English manufacturers. If this statement is true, and there is no reason to believe that it is not true, as both the witnesses were armed with facts and figures, it throws much lurid light on the whole system of the Government whereby an indigenous industry of such vital and national importance is neglected in the interests presumably of British manufacturers. Mr. Peterson gave a very telling instance of the vicious circle in which the arguments of the Government are moving. Thus, When there is competition between India and England we are always told that the English materials are better," "but, when English materials ceased to compete and when there was competition between continental and Indian materials, we are told that the continental materials are cheaper." It is, in fact, driving parties from pillar to post, without any definite and genuine intention of patronising Indian manufactures. So far as my information goes, this same process of tiring out Indian manufacturers is being followed by the Railways with regard even to small industries. Thus, with regard to one article which is in great demand on the Railways and for which recently a big factory with an efficient and expert staff has been put near Bombay, the Railways give trial orders of a few yards here and a few yards there which take about two years in all for testing purposes etc. And even then the manufactures concerned do not get the orders to which they are entitled and which would keep up the industry in these times of depression. The President of the Tariff Board remarked well that if the State wished to encourage the industry, then it should see that the Departments under it used the products of that industry as much as possible and Mr. Sawday, another representative of the Tatas answered in the affirmative. It is inconceivable that a responsible department like the Railway Department and the different Railways concerned should try to go behind the Stores Purchase Rules and not try their best to encourage Indian industries, but place their orders on one pretext or another with British firms. The whole position is scandalous and has now gone on for an inordinate length of time. It is high time that the Government be pulled up definitely and told by the Assembly to respect its wishes more than has been the case in the past. We look forward to the new Assembly for at least this achievement.

CURRENCY LEAGUE.

It is natural that the Government should view with grave disfavour all talk of Civil Disobedience and should advise politicans to agitate constitutionally for the realisation of their demand. Our moderate friends also pin their faith in agitation and still more agitation. Unfortunately, in practice neither the Government nor the moderates have done much from the point of view of political agitation in this country. In fact visitors from Europe and the United States of America are amazed that the little child s play we are having in the sphere of politics constitutes to our minds political agitation. Political agitation in England or in other countries means whirling and roaring campaign giving no rest day and night to the powers-that-be. The bureaucracy here, however, does not approve even of such an agitation and the result is that the country rests satisfied with a milk-and-water sort of political agitation which leads neither one way nor the other. It seems that happily a leaf is going to be turned in the matter of this political agitation, for the recently established Currency League is making its presence felt, although it is an infant barely a fortnight old. A Branch of the League is established at Poona. What is wanted is the establishment of branches of thise Lague throughout the length and breath of the country which will create such a prapoganda and run such an agitation that the proposals the Finance Department of the Government of India will place before the Legislative Assembly with regard, specially, to the ratio of the Rupee to gold may be nipped in the bud. The observations of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas at the Poona meeting when the branch of the Currency League was opened are very pertienent, emphatic and cogent and show how an earnest and conscientious thinker is moved to strong action by the feeling that the interests of his country are being ruined by the policy pursued by the Government: "It is my honest conviction that the ratio of 1s. 6d. is ruinous to Indian interests." He has recently shown how the ratio of 18d. is going to be ruinous not only to the interests of Bombay alone but ruinous to both industries and agriculture of the country as a whole. We have been already feeling the effects of all these currency manipulations for the last one year and a half and one does not know where the country will go if the Finance Member of the Government of India persists in this obstinate attitude with regard to these Currency and Financial questions. The prices of agricultural crops have fallen, are falling to this extent that it no longer pays the agriculturist to raise his crops. What is the use, then, of having all these Agricultural Commissions, if the agriculturists are going to be ruined and compelled to leave their holdings, however, small or large they may be, to seek the livelihood in the slum quarters of Industrial towns. The higher ratio means a loss to the cultivators as a body of Rs. 40 to 45 crores. As Mr. B. F. Madon said, the Government were not only robbing the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 3 to 4 crores but were helping others combined to rob them to the extent of over Rs. 40 crores. Sir Victor Sassoon has not taken any part in public life up to this time, but the iniquity of the proposed legislation has taken him also away from his retirement and seclusion in the limelight of public life. It is several times said by the protaganists of the higher ratio that it will benefit the consumers. Sir Victor exposed the fallacy of this argument when he observed that the agriculturist did not spend more than 7 to 10 per cent of his total income on imported articles. He asked how is it equitable that the millions of producers who use only about seven per cent of our imports should be penalised that a small section of the population may reap the benefit of cheap imports?

AN UNJUST INSINUATION.

In connection with these currency questions, I am surprised and pained at the following paragraph appearing in a circular of a firm of European brokers to which a friend has drawn my attention: "We can only conclude that there s a certain section of those adhering to the 16d. ratio who would have liked the opportunity of forcing exchange to the lower gold point and so making Government sell reverse councils at 1s. 5 3/4d. in the beginning of the export season." It is unnecessary to remark that these gratuitous observations are entirely unjust, out of place and misleading, People who advocate the 16d. ration carry on their fight on fair, straight-forward and clear lines and would not have anything to do with manoeuvring and manipulations in the money market, so as to force Government to do one thing or the other. All these manipulations and manoeuvrings they have left to a superior authority viz. the Government.

THE MEANING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

With so many Commissions and Committees coming and going it becomes rather difficult for one to have an analysis of all the forces which are working behind any such Commission or Committee. Some witnesses, however, happen to blurt out the truth. Thus, the Chairman of the Royal Agricultural Commission drew the attention of Dr. Clouston to his remark evidently made in his written statement that European recruitment had been stopped and that the tendency was in some provinces to stop the recruiting of Indians from provinces other than their own, thus limiting the field for selection and lowering efficiency. Dr. Clouston emphasised that unless the sphere for selection was widened it would affect the efficiency of the Service. Agriculture is one of the few departments wherein the process of Indianisation is going on at a pretty fair pace, but evidently this is not to the liking of the European bureaucray, nor perhaps to the liking of the Government though they have to cry from the house-tops that they thoroughly approve of all these processes of Indianisation. What is now to be feared is that there will be evidence before this Agricultural Commission forthcoming to the effect that the elimination of European recruitment had lowered the calibre and efficiency of the Agricultural Departments and was calculated thus to affect adversely the interests of the agriculturists. The poor agriculturists are not concerned one way or the other with these highly paid officials of the Agricultural Departments engaged with the so-called research work and their different brochures published in English. In fact, it is the opinion of foreign experts who have sympathetically worked with the Indian ryots that in their methods they have nothing to learn from modern Europe. These ryots who are always considered conservative and re-actionary are really liberal and progressive in their thoughts. As the Sanskrit poet, however, has put it, everything is ultimately dependent upon Gold; and the impecuniousness of the Indian ryots prevents them from adopting several methods and processes which they recognise to be in their interests. So the chief problem is one of Finance for the agriculturists, and all this talk of the so-called efficiency having suffered through the elimination of European recruitment is misleading and calculated to do more harm than good.

POONA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the various articles in the papers, it is hoped, the readers might have grasped the general outlines of the Show. It is the first of its kind in this Presidency and in India. The Government of Bombay has contributed Rs. 50,000. About one lac more have been subscribed by the public, and about two lacs more will be spent by the visitors to the Show as their travelling and boarding charges. The Publicity Committee of the Show has been occasionally issuing articles, bulletins, posters etc. which have resulted in creating great enthusiasm amongst the masses and the classes. It is also gathered that thousands of cultivators will be attracted to the Show. The Railway Companies in this Presidency have very materially added to this enthusiasm by granting special concession rates to the visitors of the Show.

It is reported that officers of the various Departments like Agriculture, Revenue, and Irrigation, who have got to deal with cultivators in one form or the other are being permitted by the Government of Bombay to visit the Show, and the observation has been materialised, it is understood, by the issue of a recent G. R. specially permitting several officers of the Revenue Department to proceed to Poona It is rather strange to find that as far as the Agricultural Department which has only to work with cultivators for Agricultural improvements, for their economic uplift, and for the rural development, is concerned, a majority of its field officers are not being sent to the Show. Taking into consideration the general illiteracy of the masses and the orthodoxy of the cultivators, one wonders how this falls under the head of national economy if officers of the Agricultural Department, who are educated in that special subject, and who are expected to keep themselves up-to-date so far as agricultural improvements are concerned, are not given the opportunity of attending the Show. One who has at heart, the national desire for Indian agricultural advancement fails to understand whether such an action on the part of Government is progressive or retrograde.

Taking broadly the fact that the declared policy of the Agricultural Department is to formulate lines of work which would promote the maximum production with the minimum of cost and that at a time when the Indian cultivator is crying for his slow but steady impoverishment which can be taken to be realised by the appointment of Lord Irwin a lover of agriculture as Viceroy, and the institution of the Royal Commission of Agriculture, which is expected to have its sitting at Poona, it is surprising that just during the Show period, that the Department of the Bombay Government should have forgotten the members of its own family, meaning thereby its staff of field workers, juniors as well as seniors at a historic time which is to be recorded in the annals of agriculture of this Presidency. It is hoped the Government of Bombay will see its way in making necessary provision for the expenses which ought to have been provided for long since by the Departmental Head or the special committee appointed for the Show, if at all it has at heart the real good of the cultivators according to its declared policy. It is not sufficient to institute Commissions and Committees when the actual workers in the field are left out at such an opportune time. Every field worker of the Agricultural Department is a nucleus of Agricultural propaganda and as such he should not be barred from the educative effects of the Poona Agricultural Show.

Yours &c.,
N. RAMLAL.

FRUIT SECTION OF AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(By Narendar Singh).

As previously announced in the Show Committees' communique and several bulletins the Fruit Section of the Poona Agricultural Show is undoubtedly the most advanced Section in the Exhibition area. The main activities of this section are seen in the following directions—

1. Nursery Display
2. Improvement of fruit crops by breeding and selection.
3. Improved and economic methods of fruit cultivation..
4. Fruit products.
5. Free distribution of fruit plants.

This is perhaps the first occasion when all nursery men from different parts of the Presidency come in contact with each other and get opportunity to teach and learn each other's merits. All nursery men have arranged their materials in a so-called 'Nursery Bazar' and it is indeed a great sight for the visitors to have a look at the variety of chickoo, mango, organge and other plants of different grades and descriptions. Cultivators without much difficulty can buy fruit plants for their orchards at reasonable rate.

One of the most important part of this section is the collection of all fruit products prepared in the Presidency of Bombay on commercial scale. The Premier Fruit Company of Poona, Messrs. Costa and Co. of Goa, Godrej Farm, the Central Canning Co. and Mango Pulp Factory of Honnawar, Ogale and Paisa Fund Glass works seem to occupy all prominent situation. Apart from this all necessary arrangements are seen where public can watch methods of drying banana, brinjals and other vegetables. An interesting apparatus is also fixed where lemon juice is manufactured and offered for sale. In fact, so far as possible, cultivators can see how fruit farm can be turned into a factory.

MATUNGA HINDU SABHA

CONSTRUCTION OF A COMMON TEMPLE

A meeting of the Hindu residents of Matunga was held on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha to consider a scheme for building a common public hall with a temple which will be open to all classes of Hindus not excluding the so-called untouchable classes. It was also proposed to attach a gymnasium to the hall. Mr. M. R. Jayakar. President of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha was in the chair. The meeting was well-attended.

Mr. Mathurai. the Secretary of the Matunga Hindu Sabha briefly explained the genesis of the scheme. He said that when the Ganapathi Utsav was being celebrated efforts were made to secure accommodation for a Ganapathi celebration in which the untouchables as well as the caste Hindus will freely participate. It was found that the Hindu landlords were unwilling to permit the use of the compounds of their buildings. It was a non-Hindu landlord that finally came to the rescue. It was keenly felt that one effective way of removal of untouchability and uplifting them was to secure frequent opportunities of intercourse on an equal footing on religious and social occasions. It was to secure this it was proposed to build a common hall which will hold 1200 persons and which could be used for religious observances of all classes of Hindus and also to attach a tmple as well as a gymnasium so that not only spiritual culture but also physical, of all classes of Hindus may be fostered. The entire scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 25,000 on account of capital expenditure and Rs. 2,000 a year on account of maintenance charges. It was proposed to collect the needed money from as many people as possible in order to make it popular and broad-based. It was estimated that the monthly earnings of the Hindu residents of the north of Bambay were near Rs. 3 lakhs. It was requested of all the Hindu wage-earners to contribute one-tenth of their monthly salary during the Deepavali holidays for capital expenditure and to undertake to contribute Rs. 5 a year towards the maintenance charges. A permanent and representative Board of Trustees will be in charge of the funds, while the Managing Committee will be elected annually. As to what image will be kept in the temple will be settled at a later date.

A formal resolution approving of the scheme moved by Mr. Jivraj Nensey was duly seconded and carried 'nem con'.

In bringing the proceedings to a close, Mr. Jayakar congratulated the authors of the scheme on the laudable object they had set before themselves. It was immaterial as to which image was installed in the proposed temple. The main object was to keep the true ideal of Hinduism alive. It was a mistake to think that Hinduism was really narrow as it appeared to be to superficial observers. No class or caste distinctions were recognised in the quest for the ideal. In the yogavasishta, Vashishta had stated authoritatively as to who all could study his work. He had said that irrespective of caste, colour, creed or sex, they all were entitled to study the Yogavasishta who were not either congenital idiots or conceited men who, though they were over wise and knew all that was to be known, and who recognised they were in bondage and sought after release. It meant that all who were actuated by a spirit of reverent enquiry were entitled to join in the quest for realisation. There was to be no barrier between knowledge and the seeker excepting his own conceit. The promoters would be well-advised to borrow from Vasishta and adopt the wide boundaries that were laid by that great sage. Hinduism was a religion of strength. It postulated forgiveness as the virtue of a strong and not a weak man. They could all well remember Swami Vivekananda's emphasis on the need for looking after the body for looking after the soul. He therefore welcomed, said Mr. Jayakar, the association of a Gymnasium with the temple.—Free Press.

FRENCH PRESS WARNING.

"EMPIRE DISSOLUTION OPEN DOOR TO ASIATIC B ISHEVISM"

Paris.—The opening of the Imperial Conference in London is arousing considerable interest in France and the papers give prominence to the articles, on the problems facing the Mother Country and the Dominions. They ridicule the idea that the British Empire is going to pieces. "Temps" remarks:—"Family differences wisely treated may even end by drawing the members of the family closer together." The Conservative organ "Liberte", emphasising the services of the British Empire to civilisation, remarks that dissolution of the Empire would open the door to Asiatic Bolshevism.—Reuter's Special.

A COURT AT NAVALGUND

PERSISTENT DEMAND NEGLECTED

By one who feels)

DHARWAR, October 18.

There has been going on recently strong agitation for having a civil court in the taluka place of Navalgund District Dharwar. The people of Navalgund have to travel all the way from Navalgund to distant Dharwar and suffer all the inconveniences of living there sometimes for days together as there is to-day no court in Navalgund.

Rao Bahadur Kambli M.L.C. asked a question in the March Session of the Legislative Council about the statistics of civil cases and the amount in the suit which clearly shows that there is very heavy litigation in the taluka.

Applications signed by prominent men in the taluka, 1,000 in number, have already reached the High Court of Bombay. The people demand the institution of a court immediately.

The District Judge Dharwar while asking the opinion of the D. L. B. has clearly said, "Navalgund provides much work. There is a building there which would serve the purpose. It seems reasonable to have a court at Navalgund"—This opinion was subsequently sent to the High Court. The D L B has pronounced a favourable opinion in the matter.

The local press is enthusiastic about the subject which proves that the demand of the taluka is supported by the people of the district.

Though all this has been going on and the people are persistently putting forth their demand the High Court is yet slow to move. I hope the authorities that be will look into the matter and remove a very long-standing grievance and oblige a benighted taluka.

"THE GLORIOUS DEAD."

MEMORY TABLET AT WESTMINSTER

RUGBY, Oct. 17.

The Prime Minister of the Dominions and the representatives of India and the Colonies now assembled in London for the Imperial Conference, have accepted Mr. Baldwin's invitation to accompany him to the Westminister Abbey to-morrow morning when the Prince of Wales will unveil a tablet to the memory of one million dead of the British Empire who fell in the Great War. The ceremony is regarded as a particularly fitting prelude to the opening of the Conference. The following is the inscription on the tablet; "To the glory of God and to the memory of one million dead of the British Empire who fell in the Great War 1914 to 1918. They died in every quarter of the earth, and on all its seas and their graves are made sure to them by their kin. The main host lie buried in the lands of our allies of the war, who have set aside their resting places in honour for ever."

AUSTRALIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

Mr. Stanley Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, last night presented two Australian ensigns to the Memorial Chapel of the 29th division, British Expeditionary Force at Eltham. Mr. Bruce who served in the British army during the war was an officer in the 29th Division and won the Military Cross in Gallipoli, and the flags which he presented on behalf of Australia were given to mark the comradeship in arms of the Australia and New-Zealand forces, with those of the mother country. After the dedication Mr. Bruce in a brief speech referred to the intense admiration, in which Australians held the 29th Division and to the imperishable deeds on the heights of Gallipoli in which the troops of both countries were associated.—B. O. W.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS

A MOVE AGAINST ITALY?

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herld" wrote in the paper in Mail Week.—

It is a little hasty to conclude—as some correspondents have done—that because M. Briand and Herr Stresemann have had a private friendly conversation at Thoiry, a Franco-German entente already exists.

There will, as yesterday's Paris papers abundantly showed, be strong opposition in France, especially from the Right Wing to any such development.

It is not even cetrin to what extent M. Brinand has the support of M. Poincare and of the Cabinet for such a dramatic changes in the orientatio of French policy.

There are already reports of an anti-Briand cable and an attempt to drive him from office.

Whether the "Government of National Union" could survive such a manifestation of disunion may be doubted.

A DRAMATIC MOVE.

That M. Briand's move towards an entente with Berlin—and the suggestion that he is prepared to concede the evacuation of the Rhineland and the retrocession of the Saar—should have caused a distinct shock in Paris is natural enough. For it has been revealed with a dramatic and disconcerting suddenness.

And yet it is in itself sot surprsising, nor entirely unexpected. For there have been certain forces, both political and economic, which have been operating to bring France and Germany—in spite of all past history—into "cahoots."

The first is the growing tension between France and Italy. Against the possibility of an Italian war France needs allies.

There is England. But it is doubtful how far England can be relied on gaainst Italy. And, moreover, France wants to be under no new obligations to Great Britain. Even as it is, there is a certain sense of dependence which is both irksome and irritating.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Now an entente with Germany would at the same time provide an ally against Italy in case of need, and would, by making the Locarno treaties a polite superfiluity, free France from that resented feeling of dependence on Great Britain and allow her to pursue her own police outside Europe instead of having so continually to play the role of loyal ally of the greatest Imperial Power.

That is the political significance of the move. The economic significance is, of course, brought into relief by the fact that the statesmen's conversations are beginning just at the economists' conversations are finishing.

France and Germany are both—and this provides them with a second bond of interest—in revolt against the financial hegemony of London and New York. Their heavy industries, now that Lorraine is French, are extraordinarily interdependent. An economic entente is a vital necessity. And an economic entente dictates a diplomatic entente.

The genesis of the new movement, then, is clear enough to see. Its effects (if M. Briand and Herr Stresemann are allowed to carry it through) in the Mediterranean, in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, and its repercussion on British policy are likely to be complex enough, and by no means necessarily pacific.)

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CIVIC DUTY OF CITIZENS.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

MYSORE DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the Dewan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly on the Dasara Session on Monday:—

The seasonal conditions during the year were, on the whole, satisfactory although the average rainfall in certain parts was somewhat less than normal. There were no heavy and abnormal floods as in the previous year in any part of the State.

As regards the question of utilising the general surplus under the irrigation cess in the several districts, on which there was considerable discussion at our last meeting, you will be glad to hear that, in accordance with the assurance given to you that a more vigorous policy in respect of irrigation works will be pursued, Government have sanctioned a three years' programme of major irrigation works. A selection of tanks that require repairs urgently has been made and arrangements instituted to complete their restoration in three years in most cases, and in from four to six years in others. An allotment of Rs.2,61,000 will be made during the current year, and for the next three years, allotments varying from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 3 1|2 lakhs will be made. As you know, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is already available from the accumulated funds under the irrigation cess and the balance required will be made available in due course.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BANGALORE.

I feel you will expect me to refer to the Labour troubles which have so tragically broken out in our midst. I need not assure this Assembly how truly anxious the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are to secure the well-being of the labouring classes, and when they are in difficulties, to enquire patiently and sympathetically into the causes of their trouble. It was, therefore, with a sense of bewilderment and distress that we were faced in July and August last with a series of strikes in the mills in Bangalore. These strikes have fortunately subsided now, but I do appeal to all who have, as we have, the welfare of the labourers at heart, to teach them not only the strength of organised labour, but also the utter folly of violence.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

His Highness was graciously pleased to open the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar Railway in August last. In the course of his speech, he gave expression to his regret, a regret which is shared by all his subjects, that he was opening only a small section of a big scheme of railway extension, which the Mysore Government have been advocating for the past 35 years His Highness was pleased to give an assurance that, if it was made possible to link up the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar line with the metre-gauge system of the South Indian Railway his Government would immediately undertake the construction of the line from Chamarajanagar to the Mysore frontier.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to the Government of Mysore that both the Coimbatore District Board and the Ootacamund Municipal Council should have so enthusiastically supported the scheme of a through connection, the former having recorded a resolution undertaking to give the necessary guarantee. It is only a distance of about 35 miles that will remain to be completed between the Mysore frontier and Satyamangalam. This is an important section of the main line that forms the natural connection between the Mysore State and the populous districts of Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The link will also help to establish a through connection between Bombay and Ootacamund and between Bombay and Colombo, resulting in a considerable saving of time and distance. The Government of Mysore earnestly trust that this long-cherished desire of theirs may be realised soon, and that a scheme of such incalculable benefit to this part of India may not be delayed longer than can possibly be helped. Meanwhile, I am glad to observe that a motor service has recently been established between Mysore and Satyamangalam, and that the Post Office authorities are taking up the question of a motor mail service from Mysore to Ootacamund, and I hope that a corollary of that will be a speeding up of the train service from Bombay to Mysore.

FUTURE POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

I now come to a question of supreme importance to the State, namely, the position of the Indian States in the constitution of the future. This, as you are aware, formed with other matters of common interest, the subject of discussion in August last at Bikaner, when His Highness the Maharaja invited a number of Ministers from different States to an informal conference.

I do not propose to enter into details here of the subjects discussed, but as regards the future position of the Indian States, I may perhaps say a few words, as it is an issue that exceeds in importance almost any other at the present time. With the gradual development of self-government in India, the problem of the position of Indian States enters upon a new phase, and India's prosperity and progress depend, in a large measure, upon a right solution of this problem. In Mysore, we desire no voice in the internal affairs of British India, and seek for ourselves complete autonomy in such affairs, subject to the suzerainty of the British Crown. Details of relationship will change with changing times.

Economically, however, no Indian State can stand in isolation. Economic union is becoming a world-policy, making for the mutual understanding of natinos and their co-operation in all things. In this world-wide movement, India is destined to play an important part, and one of increasing responsibility and power. She cannot but develop the same policy within her borders, gradually breaking down both barriers and distinctions in economic matters. I believe that such an effort will work more strongly towards political unity than the immediate planning of any political federation. For, it will bring a living unity of purpose and action, out of which political unity will naturally and fitly arise.

Prominent among the conditions of economic unity is the formation of an Indian Customs Union with adequate representation of the Indian States, and the determination of the share of Imperial customs receipts, and other Imperial receipts (as from salt, posts and telegraphs and coinage), which should be paid to these States or accepted definitely as their share of payment for services by the Imperial Government. There can be no doubt of the justice of this claim, since these receipts are contributed by our people precisely as by the people of British India. To Mysore, as to other Indian States, this matter is of the most critical importance, not only as a matter of immediate finance, but also because the real economic unification of India is impossible under present conditions.

MYSORE FOR MYSOREANS.

Gentlemen, there is a familiar cry voicing a quite admirable idea, "Mysore for Mysoreans." But there is another cry that one does not hear echoing through our streets and chambers, "Mysoreans for Mysore"! I am sure, however, that it echoes through our hearts. I cannot conceive that it can be otherwise. Those who have travelled the world over tell us that this is one of the fairest lands in the world full of Nature's loveliness, delectable in climate, rich in resources, rich above all, in patient and kindly human character, a land fit for the devotion of true men. How despicable would it be for a man to think more of himself, or of those akin to himself, than of such a country!

Now, on this matter of patriotism we must be exceedingly honest with ourselves. Each one of us, without doubt, is sincerely and very firmly convinced of his own patriotism. But here is the telling question—what do you think of your neighbour's patriotism? Men's thoughts of their neighbours are, in the bulk, decisive evidence. What do our neighbours' thoughts declare of each of us? I am afraid we must admit that, though much devoted service is being done, there is in Mysore as everywhere else, some self-seeking. Let any officer in a position of any power keep a record of his interviews, and how large a proportion of these will be found to concern personal or party advantage. How many will have any reference whatever to the good of our country? Both Mysore and our individual destinies demand better of us than this.

Ours is a State requiring for its prosperity the utmost exertions of its comparatively few people. Thus, for example, it is a sin against both State and Self to decline municipal or any similar office because one "cannot spare the time." It is similarly a sin—and a greater sinfiito accept such or any office with a view to any personal advantage. It is to citizen service of an utterly disinterested quality that much of the advancement of the most progressive countries is due. Many citizens we have, who thus devote themselves, but we need ten times as many. I think htat this idea of self-development, of acquiring mastery for a noble end, provides the highest human happiness, a happiness that nothing imperil or diminish. To attain this end and to help less privileged fellow-citizens in the fullest possible measure to attain it, is the aim we must set before us. Here lies the salvation of Mysor.

VICEROY TO VISIT MYSORE

In the course of the address the Dewan announced that His Excellency the Viceroy had accepted the invitation of the Maharajah, to visit Mysore and that His Excellency proposed to pay the visit in July next.—A. P.

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HYDERABAD STATE COUNCIL

EUROPEAN PRESIDENT NOT WANTED

NIZAM'S FIRM REPLY TO GOVT.

Mr. S. A. Mehmood writes from Hyderabad (Deccan):—

The State of Hyderabad has been probably since it came into existence a fertile land for conspiracies and internal complications. The past rulers were all along the dupes of the ambitious intriguers and unable to cope with the situation they were called upon by destiny to rule and it was due to this that the British Government formerly found opportunities to interfere through their Residents in every phase of State life. Fortunately for the country H. E. H. Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur came to the throne and the long-felt need for a serious and independent reformer was met. He immediately on assuming the reins of the dominion put an end to the old ways of intrigues with his strong hand and by dint of devoted application to the State affairs he overhauled every part of the Government machinery, widely opened up all avenues of improvement and progress and held off the hand of foreign interference. The collective force of excellent administration during this prosperous regime not only checked further interference on the part of the British Government but as is evidenced by the speeches of various Viceroys elicited praises from them. And when H. E. H. the Nizam had succeeded to a very great extent in eradicating old traditional evils he directed his attention to some of the older problems and first took up the question of the restoration of the Berars which, to the surprise and disappointment of all was viewed adversely by the British Government and the present Nizam like Sir Salar Jang the first, was considered to be a danger to the Berars.

It is strongly alleged that at the suggestion of the famous Viceroy Lord Reading, who was also responsible for perversity and glaring partiality in the Berar's affair, it has been pointed out to H. E. H. the Nizam that due to gradual disappearance of British element from the State service the administration is rotting and that in addition to a European President in the State Legislative Council there should be employed some other Europeans on certain higher posts. Some Indian State officials have been referred to as corruptors of the State and their retirement has been very strongly demanded. Likewise H. E. H. the Nizam himself has been asked to put a stop to the usage of accepting "Nazars."

"FRIENDLY DEMANDS."

Evidently the above demands have been tinged with a friendly colour, but in reality they constitute a sort of aggression and uncalled for interference and damage seriously the prestige of a premier prince and integrity of the largest dependency in India. It is but a great misfortune that the British Government have ceased to respect honest political treaties. Curious enough that they unavoidably claim and enjoy those rights which a treaty establishes in their favour but they never fail to denounce those which it gives to the other party.

THE NIZAM'S REPLY.

Reliable reports have it that to the friendly advice from the British Government H. E. H. the Nizam has sent a detailed and reasoned out reply in sixty typed pages which if divulged would throw considerable educative light on the relations between the British Government and the Indian States in India. It is rumoured in semi-official circles that H. E. H. the Nizam has dicussed at length the right and the legitimacy of accepting Nazars on anniversaries and said in conclusion in unequivocal terms that he would continue the practice. In regard to the retirement of certain officials he has invited from the British Government data of their corruption and expressed his preparedness to institute searching investigation in their cases and then to deal with them as the merits of their individual case would require.

EUROPEAN PRESIDENT NOT WANTED.

He has gladly accepted the proposal of appointment of British officials to the posts of the Minister of Finance, the Inspector-General of Police and the Post Master-General etc., for a certain fixed period, but flatly refused to take in any European as President of the State Council suggesting in lieu the name of Sir Ali Imam from among the outsiders and the name of Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad Yaminus Saltanat Bahadur G from among the nobles of the State. It would appear that the British Government have agreed to the appointment of the Maharaja on condition that the Vice-President of the State Council should be a European supporting their amendment by the fact that the Maharaja would not be able competently to attend to the manifold duties of the President on account of old age. But H. E. H. Nizam has again differed. In his opinion the Maharaja is quite strong and energetic; he is experienced and has worked in the past for twelve consecutive years in the capacity of Prime Minister which entailed greater responsibilities than those of the President and that he could do without a British Assistant. On October 4, 1926, the Hon. Mr. Barton, the Resident had a long talk extending over about three hours with H. E. E. the Nizam on this very question and others as well but he failed to persuade the latter to this particular point. Now H. E. H. the Nizam is in direct communication with the Viceroy and it appears that the British Government is still insisting on the appointment of a British Assistant. The situation is assuming a graver and more critical aspect. A European Vice-President on a country, where almost the entire official work is carried on through the medium of Urdu and where the traditions and customs and more or less even the law of the land is considerably different from those of any part of British India or British Empire, Moreover, the inclusion of such an Assistant in the State service will form an unnecessarily huge charge on the State exchequer. It is feared in certain quarters that this Assistant is a stepping stone for further interference of serious nature detrimental to the best interest of the country. If for argument's sake the Maharaja stands in a real need of an Assistant to him there are a number of Indian experienced and capable gentlemen of European qualifications who can deservedly fill the vacancy created by the British Government.

POONA LETTER.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES.

From our Correspondent.

POONA, October 18.

With the announcement of Rao Bahadur Lallushet Damodardass's candidature on behalf of the Congress for Poona City, election prospects in Poona have assumed quite a different colour. So far, I am reliably informed that Rao Bahadur Lallushet has not applied to the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee which is, according to the Congress Constitution, the only body that can set up candidates on behalf of the Congress. Whether Rao Bahadur Lallushet has been constitutionally adopted as a Congress candidate or not, the election propaganda committee held a public meeting for him in the Reay Market, under the presidentship of Prof. S. M. Parenjpe. In this meeting, Rao Bahadur Lallushet was not present, and many people from the audience had to inquire who the candidate was, whom they were called upon to vote for. Speeches were delivered by Mr. S. D. Deo and Mr. G. N. Kanitkar, in support of the Congress candidate. But afterwards, two speakers namely, Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, an old and influential pleader in Poona, and N. V. Gadgil also a pleader who has applied for standing as Congress-man and whose application was refused, spoke against the Congress candidate. Both the speakers pointed out that it was an insult to Poona voters, to be asked to vote for a man as a Congressman, who was not a Congress member till Wednesday last, who had not attended a single Congress session during its forty years' existence who held the title of Rao Bahadur, who did not wear even ordinary swadeshi cloth. Among Congressmen themselves, the nomination of Rao Bahadur Lallushet as a Congressman, has created a kind of dissatisfaction. It is felt that when there was Dr. V. D. Phatak or Mr. H. V. Tulpule who could have been very legitimately set up as Congressman; and against whom, not much could have been said, there was no reason for the Congress, to refuse Mr. Gadgil's candidature, and to adopt a Rao Bahadur as a Congressman. It is felt that the Rao Bahadur had greater chances of success, if he had stood up as an Independent, as he formerly was. Dr. Lohokare, the Responsivist candidate, was afraid more of Rao Bahadur Lallushet, the Independent, than of Rao Bahadur the Congressman. Many of Mr. Lallushet's votes now will be scared away by his Congress label, and most of them will go to Dr. Lohokare's ballot box. As the polling day is drawing nearer and nearer, the three candidates have begun to work more actively. A meeting of Non-Brahmins was held for Mr. Wayal in Bhawani Peth yesterday. Two or three meetings are booked for Mr Lohokare in Shiwaji Mandir, Kirkee, and other places. However, it must be said, there is not much of thundering election activity in Poona City.

DASERA PROCESSION

Saturday was the Dasera Holiday. Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha and the Bharat Volunteer corps a grand procession headed by cows and horses, started from the Shivaji Mandir, and reached the Deccan Gymkhana in the evening, for looting gold as it is said. Under the presidentship of Mr. Gunjal, a public meeting was held, and speeches were delivered by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. Sakat and a few other gentlemen. The speeches referred to Hindu Sanghattan and consolidation of Hindu Sabha. Mr. Gunjal also spoke on the principles of Sanatani Hindu religion, and closed the proceedings of the meeting after thanking all those who had taken part in the procession as a patriotic duty.

MAHARASHTRA VYAYAMSHALA

The anniversary of this Gymnastic Institute was celebrated on Sunday evening, on Tilak Road grounds, under the presidentship of Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, the Chief Officer of the Poona Municipality. The report of the Institute was read. It showed that the Institute was coaching 450 students in gymnastic exercises of many kinds. Sports were exhibited by the students for the entertainment of the audience. The students appear to work so regularly and so skilfully that there was nobody in the audience who could not appreciate the solid work accomplished by the Institute in its two years' existence, mainly under the control and management of Mr. Shiwajirao Damle and Mr. Sadashivarao Godbole.

ALLEGED CHEATING IN POONA RACE BETTING.

ACCUSED TO BE RETRIED.

MADSAS, October 18.

Justice Curgenven passed orders to-day, on the revision petition filed by Upasani, Secretary Star Sport Club, who was convicted for Criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 260 entrusted to him by one Arasu Moodeliar and two others, for betting at the last races held at Poona and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the third Presidency Magistrate. His Lordship observed that the accused's conviction under section 406 was not sustainable, as the contract for wager was void in law and as the section required that the contract should be a legal contract. His Lordship set aside the conviction and ordered the retrial of the accused on the charge of cheating, as the offence was a grave one.—A.P.

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RIEVANCES OF THE AGRICULTURISTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will please the masses if you will be kind enough to publish the ever-growing-cry of the landed and agricultural interests in your well circulated paper. Unfortunately, this sect or class has been totally ignored in the sphere of the political development of this premier presidency.

When adequate representation of communities and classes is the uppermost thought amongst all, it is natural for me and my class, which represents more than 80 per cent of the population of this country, to stir them up from their lethargy and awaken the mass population to their own interest which would accelerate their own progress. It would hence be meet on my part to point out the lack of justice shown in alloting seats to the local Council for the rural area and in the selection of Executive Members and Ministers. Needless to say that the Executive Members and Ministers are town-bred-lawyers or financial magnates, disregarding the fact that most of them make their living on agriculture without knowing the condition of their peasants and farmers; to add to this they bear more than half the burden of taxation. A landlord with the knowledge of the plight of his farmers hardly has a chance to serve the Government as an Executive Member or a Minister in this Province. However, I do not want to injure the feelings or say anything against the personnel of the present Government but my cry is on principle. The European is generally a sportsman as well as a pen-man and makes it a point to visit every week-end his native country enjoying nature in its nude form and not in the artificially dressed form by the weapons of modern civilization. In Europe it is the landlord born and bred amongst his farmers who is elected to act as a Minister or an Executive Member.

In this Presidency the town-bred-lawyers have not the least idea of the aspirations, wants and grievances of the people residing in the villages. However in this quarter there are one or two exceptions and their worth and work must be acknowledged and congratulated for.

As if this was not sufficient there crops up the question of technical residential qualification. An outsider who is not a resident of the area from which he is elected can stand for election as the distinction is not very acute as in the Local Board election. In case of Local Board his residentship is marked by his paying a cess. One often finds that in certain large districts two seats are alloted for the Bombay Legislative Council, equally divided between the district and the city. However in the virtue of deficiency both the seats could be secured by the city, for which instances could be shown. Obviously to understand the many drawbacks of the cultivators one must live with them and study their conditions, and if our main desire be to uplift the masses and develop their agriculture after the most advanced method, the portfolio for agriculture should be vested in one who lives and knows their condition as he knows his own. Otherwise it is futile artificially to sympathise with this groaning class. Perhaps such Ministers and Members may be devoid of the gift of the gab, and may not be able to answer the volley of questions showered on them yet with practice they would be without doubt superior to those talkers at large, as they would substantiate the purpose for which they stood.—Yours etc.

BHASAHEB RAISINGHJI
Thakor of Kerwada.

BROACH, October 17.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial notes on the affairs of Kurla Municipality I shall feel obliged if you would publish the following in the next issue of your valued paper:—

The Government of Bombay committed a great mistake that they did not supersede the Municipality as recommended by the Commissioner. Even the orders of dissolution are not exemplary as compared with those passed in the case of the Nandgaon Municipality in Nasik District where the Municipality was dissolved and management taken up by Government till the fresh election was held—although the charges were not so serious as were in the case of Kurla. Kurla Municipality was dissolved two months later and the fresh election was held when the councillors were in office. Thus the orders proved practically ineffective and inoperative.

As the scandalous state of affairs still continues, will the Government correct the mistake and disband the Municipality which has proved unfit for the task of local self-government and earn the gratitude of the long suffering dumb masses of Kurla.—Yours etc.

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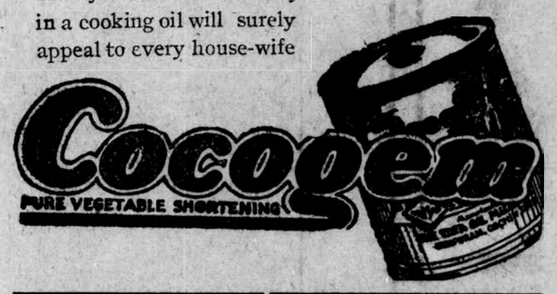

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